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"PRACTICE WITH THEORY AND SCIENCE!"

NUMBER 51.

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Agricultural.

OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

SOUTH LYON, Dec. 9, 1887 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Being a reader of the FARMER, and desiring a little information, will you answer the following questions: Can you give me any information as regards the Oxford Down sheep, their shearing and mutton qualities? Where can they be found? What would be the effect of their cross on a grade Merino?

The Oxford Down is the product of a cross between the Cotswold and some of the Down family of sheep. It is generally considered that the foundation was Cotswold and Hampshire Down, with some overcome this near nearly. Southdown blood introduced to give round. own blood introduced to give roundford is a large sheep, but does not quite weigh up to its appearance. The rams average from 180 to 200 lbs, when fully matured and in fair flesh, and the breeding ewes from 90 to 110 lbs. It has a well shaped carcass for the production of meat, straight back with well sprung ribs, and good hind quarters of the mutton type. It is a good breeder, and the ewes good mothers. As to wool, it does not produce as fine a fleece as the other Downs. The wool resembles the Cotswold, and is really a long wool, not a middle wool as produced by the other Down breeds. The fibre is of good strength but coarse and irregular-lacking finish. The fleece is not compact and close as in the Shropshire and Southdown. As a mutton sheep it finds great favor in England on account of its early maturity and early tendency to fatten. It has been recognized as a distinct breed in the English show rings for thirty years. Previous to that time it was shown as a cross-bred under the name of Cotswold-Down, or Down-Cotswold. They are not as good shearers as the Hampshire.

As to where the Oxfords are to be found. we cannot say. We believe there are a number in this State, but we do not know where there is a flock of thoroughbreds.

We have never seen the produce of a cross between them and the Merino, and therefore cannot answer your query on this point. Our opinion would be that the produce would equal that of the Shropshire and Merino for mutton, but would be in ferior in fleece. But this is only a theory or opinion, and only absolute experience is worth anything in determining such a ques-Your legal question has been referred to a competent authority to answer.

WHO HAS THEM?

KANSAS, Edgar Co., Ills., Dec. 8, 1887 To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer. Will you or some of your readers please nform me through your interesting paper, who has the Red Polled-Angus cattle. T. B. O.

We confess to have never heard of Red Polled-Angus. The color of the Polled-Angus is black, with some white on the belly, the less the better. Perhaps our correspondent really means the Red Polled cattle of England. They are bred in the counties of Norfolk and Suffolk, and named after those counties. They are said to be good average cattle for beef and milk, red in color, hornless, and in appearance like the Devon, though generally larger and somewhat coarser. There is a herd book for the breed published in England, dating from

MR. H. R. MILLS, of Port Huron, in a private note, says: "I filled a 12x12 silo this summer with corn, and now find it just the thing for cows and young cattle. They love it." There is no reason for doubting that the sile is going to be a good thing for farmers when they take hold of it in earnest. They can carry double the amount of stock on their farms that they can without it.

WOOL AND MUTTON.

Merino Sheep Register Association.

National Merino Sheep Register Association convened at the council chamber, in the city of Jackson, on Wednesday morning last, and was called to order by the president, J. P. Dean, of Napoleon.

The following committees on credentials and resolutions were appointed by the Pres-

On Credentials-O. L. Short, W. C. Weeks and A. N. Abbot. On Resolutions-R. O. Logan and P.

After transacting some routine business the convention adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION. The afternoon session was called to order with about 20 delegates present and some spectators. After the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials, President Dean read his annual address, which was

GENTLEMEN: It becomes my pleasing duty as your president to welcome you again to the State of Michigan and to the city of Jack-son. I trust that your deliberations will result in great good to the industry which you represent, as well as to the material interests of all who are connected with it. Our Asso-ciation is not hampered by State lines or nar-row rules, but aims to benefit and improve the lot of the sheep-breeder and wool-grower wherever he may be in this broad land. us bear this in mind; and also that the national character of our Association should be maintained by a broad-minded and liberal policy in our deliberations and the legisla-

We meet at a time when the whole wool growing interests of the Union are passing through a crisis which may result in hardship and even ruin, or may on the contrary smp and even run, or may on the contrary inure to their advantage. It is our duty to meet this emergency with united ranks, and a determination to do our utmost to bring about this latter result. It is evident that the executive head of the nation, influenced o doubt by the insidious adviceand plausible arguments of the free traders, has determined to secrifice the wool growing industry in the interest of alien flock masters and those who make a business of importing their pro-ducts. The tariff reduction of 1883 inflicted incalculable damage upon the sheep-breeders and wool-growers of the United States. Its baneful effects were felt from the hills of Vermont to the plains of Texas, from Penn-sylvania to the shores of the Pacific. It was hoped that the worst waslight improvement dustry

that we must

has steadily decreased. flocks of the south and southwest have also suffered severely from lack of stock to con-Wool was so depressed that flock owners refused to invest their means in further im proving their flocks because they saw no margin of profit on the investment. This has nurred to the benefit of the woo-growers of Australia and South America, and millions of dollars have been drained from the country to pay for a staple which can and should be produced by our own people. I commend this subject to your earnest attention.

The affairs of the Association are in a prosperous condition, as will be shown by the reports of the treasurer and secretary. I feel convinced that the Association is working upon correct principles in its system of registry, and one that must add to the merits of the American Merino as the great general urpo e sheep of the country. It is asserted y our opponents that we we care nothing or purity of blood, and we do not if the aniis of a character which does not sustain the promise of its breeding. We want the individuality to support the claims of pedigree, and refuse to believe that an animal without merit, no matter how highly bred, is entitled to a place in our register. We want merit with pedigree, but will not accept the latter without the former. Based as our stern of registry is upon the individual nerits of the animal as well as its breeding, t seems to me that any system which promises to aid in maintaining a high standard of the stock we register, is entitled to attention and consideration. Would it not be possible to formulate a scale of points to which all applicants for registry must sub-mit their flocks before acceptance for registry? I feel convinced that such a scale, properly arranged, would do much to aid inors in their onerous duties and lead to a er uniformity in the animals which reater uniformity in the animals which ompose our breeding flocks. The sugges-

ion is thrown out for your consideration. In conclusion, I wish to thank the Associaon for the honor conferred upon me in its choice of a president. I fully appreciate this mark of favor. Let us now ado selves to the duties before us, with the single purpose of aiding to the best of our ability in building up the great interest we are here to represent, and the prosperity of our As-

Secretary Edwards read his annual report, which embraced a full and complete statement of the business of the Association for the past year. From it we learned that there are at present 275 members in good standing, with a number suspended and others dropped, the result of the serious depression in the industry. The financial report showed the cash on hand to be \$93 40, and there is due the Association \$745 50, giving the total of its resources as \$849 20. The Association is free from debt. The Secretary recommended that all members in arrears to a certain date be dropped from the list.

Next came a paper from Mr. Samuel Owen, of Seville, Ohio, a veteran in the business, entitled "The breed of sheep best adapted to the times to commence a flock.' We give it in full:

If we had but a second of time in which to reply to this subject we would instantly reply in all candor and haste that the Spanish Merino was the breed. And now as I have m than a second of time given me and pected to occupyit, I will give you a few rea-sons why I think the Spanish Merino stands pre-eminent as the breed from which to start flock; but before giving any argument i favor of the Merinos, justice and truth con me to say that a great deal de the location and surroundings of the flock-master. For the sake of brevity and ease of understanding we will divide the sheep family into two divisions, the mutton producing and the wool producing classes, and we wish it to be clearly understood that we believe that each has its place to fill and its wants to supply, and that prime sheep of either kind

prices for his mutton lambs, money can be made by raising them. If he has a flat wet marshy Seventh Annual Meeting of the National The seventh annual convention of the and snow, and forgets to feed them one day and feeds them a double dose the next;

shears them when he gets time or when he sees them losing their wool, he had better get something nearer allied to the mountain goat than the Spanish Merino. But to the careful, ndustrious, painstaking farmer that has an end in view and that end the starting of a flock of good sheep or a good flock of sheep, we say secure the breed known as the Meri-no, for the following reason: That of all the wool producing sheep this breed stands at the head. I believe this statement will be

> It is a known fact that the number of our sheep has been rapidly decreasing although our population has been correspondingly in-creasing; this has been caused by the low price of wool brought about jointly by exessive production and agitation of the tariff. And here let me digress long enough to say that, in our belief, what the wool producers of this country should demand, is, that a rompt revision and equitable adjustment of he wool tariff be made at once, but that any further reduction would be ruinous to the in dustry. Neither should they ask for any increase, but that this unhealthy agitation should cease. Now, we argue that these years of depression of the wool industry and diminution of the flock must be followed by activity and increased prices, and also an increase of the number of sheep. Then let us keep these two objects in view, amount or wool and increasing number of sheep. It is obvious that if we want to increase the number of our sheep we must raise and keep our lambs until they become sheep, and if we are to do this how important that we should receive our yearly dividend by way of a good fleece of wool with as little expense for food as possible; and I undertake to say that no breed of sheep now in existence can produc nore wool for the amount of food required than the Spanish Merino. Let me illustrate by example, and do not think that the flock of which I speak is the best, nor has it reach-ed near to the degree of perfection to which it can be raised, but I speak of it because know of it and can vouch for the truth of the statement. I have at home a flock of breed-ing ewes, 24 in number, which raised 21 lambs and they averaged me 15 pounds 13% ounces of wool per head; my two year old ewes sheared 16 pounds 3 ounces, my yearling ewes sheared 12 pounds average. I do not claim these figures to be big but they are correct. And where will you find a like number of mutton producing sheep that can or will attempt to make anything like a comparison One of my neighbors who has raised coarse grades for years, made the remark last win er, that he believed his sheep had eaten their teads off, and he now intends to start a lock of fine wool ewes and raise lambs from a Shropshire ram for the winter market. If

we intend raising lambs for mutton this would be our plan, we would not expect as large lambs quite, but they would be bette med, more healthy and vigorous, and ere is quite a number of farmers been keeping a small flock of ewes

sing of their lambs in this way; and rinning to realize the fact that the s the kind from which to breed. Again to the flock-master that has or a flock of more than a hunall means start with the Merino. because they will do better in large numbers than any breed known to man. Indeed they are the only kind of sheep that can be safely grouped in large numbers. It is true that they are more liable to foot-rot than the coarse breeds, but with proper care, even in arge flocks, the danger from this dread disease can be reduced to a minimum. I have a neighbor who has for years kept a flock of Merinos numbering from 300 to 500, and never failed to make a good showing at the end o he year. The business of raising Merino woo roved so profitable to him that he built the past summer one of the largest barns in northern Ohio, for the purpose of accommo-dating his flock. No visions of broad backs and well rounded quarters covered with down. and bellies covered with nothing but skin have

meat for meat alone. The Spanish Merino sheep is to the shee raisers of this country what the general pur-pose horse is to the horse labor of the counry. It is the back bone and sinew. Other ses may travel farther in a day, another breed may pull a heavier load for one trip but when you come to sum up the year's labor and its profit, you will find the general pur pose horse on the farm at the head of the olumn. And so with the Spanish Merino sheep, it is distinctly a general purpo sheep. It shears the heaviest fleece of the finest quality, and it commands the higher market price. Although not as heavy a sheep as the Downs, it makes fully as good a feeder when it reaches the age of maturity, requiring less food to make a pound of mutton the any of its larger relations. In market as mutton sheep, it is fully equal to any other breed. It might not perhaps be amiss to state before closing this uninteresting and ill considered paper, that there are sor points in the selection and in the handli of tuis breed, as in the handling of all oth breeds, that it would be well for the flock starter to know, but I have not the time nor is this the place to give any suggestions on this subject; so I will close by saying to any who contemplate starting a flock, secure the best Spanish Merino ewes that your circumstances will allow, tend them with studied and patient care, and you will be abundantly

In the discussion which followed, Mr. O. L. Short said he thought it advisable in commencing a flock not to go below the best registered stock because at this time they can be secured almost as easily as poorer stock, while if one starts with inferior animals he will always be troubled with more or less poor stock.

R. O. Logan, P. Craig, W. E. Kennedy R. D. M. Edwards and D. C. Blair all sustained a general way the ideas advanced in the paper. They gave arguments and cited examples to show that the American Merino to-day was able to give a better return for the care and keep bestowed upon him than any other breed.

The representative of the FARMER was called upon for his opinion on the question, and said that while, as a whole, the opinions suggested in the paper met his approval, he could conceive of situations and surroundings which would comport more with the characteristics of some one of the mutton breeds than with the Merino. He thought their early maturity, where mutton rather than wool was the object, would always return a good profit to their keeper. He in stanced the demand for early lambs, and the necessity for producing all grades of wool at home, as a proof that the mutton will ever be in demand. If the shepherd be breeds could be made profitable. But they

situated close to a city and can obtain fancy must have the same care and surroundings as given them in their native land, or they marshy farm he had best not get the wool producing sheep, as they are more liable to foot-rot. If he is a careless, shiftless, lazy man who lets his sheep run out in mud, rain ments and the system of the farmers of most of the States of the Union than the mutton breeds.

Mr. Blair was certain he could grow pound of mutton as cheap and of as good quality on a Merino as any other sheep, and certainly its fleece was more valuable. Most of those present took the same view.

A discussion followed upon the subject "Has registry improved our sheep?" opentaken for truth without argument. Then if ed by R. O. Logan, of California, Mich. this assumption is true it only remains to be proved that the times demand wool produc-ing rather than mutton producing sheep. He thought if there was anything in breeding then registry must improve our sheep. It stimulated more careful breeding, and has in a measure cut off all the poorer of woolen manufacturing be rectified. grades of sheep.

He was followed by R. D. M. Edwards on the same topic, who claimed registration has have done, and in fact in many instances had actually been a detriment to the flocks of the country. This, he said, was the result of registering everything bred in a certain way, whether it had individual merit | tailff or was entirely lacking in this essential.

W. E. Kennedy was atrongly in favor of registering stock so as to secure purity of mittee of one to confer with a like commit-W. C. Weeks was of the same opinion. The meeting then adjourned until 7 p. m.

The State Association. After the adjournment of the national association R. D. M. Edwards, Secretary of the State Merino Sheep Register Association, called a meeting of that Society for connected with that organization, and to decide as to whether or not the society should be maintained.

it was decided to elect officers for the Soiety, which resulted as follows:

President-W. E. Kennedy, of Somerset. Secretary-R. D. M. Edwards, Horton. Treasurer-J. P. Dean-Napoleon.

Mr. Edwards stated that there was \$4.91

The Association then adjourned.

National Association-Evening Session. The first subject taken up was a discussion possible idea to carry out where lambs were registered, as no one could see just how individual lambs would turn out.

It was decided to hold the next meeting of the Association at Jackson on the second Wednesday in December, 1888.

The President appointed the following committee on programme; R. D. M. Edwards, R. O. Logan and O. L. Short.

J. P. Dean was added to the committee appointed by the State Agricultural Society regarding the admission of Association registered sheep to competition at State

fair.s A resolution was adopted that the books of the Association be closed at the end of the next fiscal year for the purpose of preparing the records for the third volume of the National register; also that the flocks of persons who were not members of the Association when they were registered be stricken from the register. Adjourned till Thursday morning at 9.4. M.

The principal business of the session was the election of officers for the ensuing year. and it resulted as follows: President-J. P. Dean, Napoleon, Mich.

Vice-President-Samuel Owen, Seville Ohio. Secretary-R. O. Logan, California, Mich. Directors-E. Copeland, Douglass, Kas.;

E. Lattermore, Port Clinton, Ohio; Perry Craig, Caldwell, Wis.; E. E. Gilbert, Wauonda, Ill.; R. D. M. Edwards, Horton, Mich. Registering Committee-O. L. Short, Onsted, Mich.;

W. C. Weeks, Napoleon, Mich.: R. D. M. Edwards, Horton, Mich. Inspecting Committees, one from each State-Michigan, J. P. Dean; Ohio, S. Owen; Indiana, F. M. Haverstock; Illinois, E. F. Gillman; Minnesota, C. H. Kansas, E. Copeland: New York, G. W. Ostrander; Pennsylvania, W. B. Porter; Wisconsin, Geo. Baker; Texas, H. J. Chamberlain; Vermont, Rodney Barber; Dakota, - Martin.

The committee on resolutions presented the following, which was unanimously

WHEREAS. Since the reduction of the duties levied upon foreign wools in 1883, the sheep-breeders and wool-growers of the United States have sustained severe losses from the depression which has prevailed and without any resulting benefit to the people of the country at large; and,
WHEREAS, The Executive of the nation

in his recent message to Congress, urges the necessity of placing wool upon the free list; it is hereby

Resolved. That this Association is de cidedly opposed to such legislation as fraught with incalculable danger to the

to the country, and one in which so many griculturists are largely interested. Resolved. That our representatives in longress be urged, by every means in their power, to oppose such legislation as only alculated to injure an industry, national in character, and the destruction of which would only aid alien wool-growers at the

uture of an industry of the greatest benefit

Resolved, That Congress be requested to so revise and change the present classification of foreign wools as to prevent in the future the fraudulent importation of so-call-ed "waste," wool-tops, etc., at a lower rate ments and the system of the farmers of most of duty than their value demands; and that the duties be so arranged as to protect from unjust competition the manufacturer and dealer who aims to conduct his business honestly and in accordance with the laws

of the country.

Resolved, That the attention of our representatives in Congress be called to the in-justice done manufacturers by the present classification of worsteds, which has not an nd to the manufacture of worsted yarns in the United States, and compelled manufacturers to import them from abroad, to the detriment of the wool-grower, the manufacturer, and all others engaged in this industry; and that in any revision of the tariff it is the sense of this Association that such discrimination against this branch

Resolved, That this Association is of the opinion that any revision of the tariff should be upon the basis of ample protection to the industries of the country, and that a reducnot improved flocks as much as it ought to tion of the revenue can be brought about without disturbing a single industry in which any number of our citizens are inter-We believe that the future prosperity of the United States is inseparably connected with the maintainance or a protective

After some discussion W. E. Kennedy, of Somerset, was appointed a comaction on the tariff question.

The convention then adjourned

______ ESSEX FARMERS' CLUB.

The December meeting of this club was opened with an essay by H. D. Curtis, subthe purpose of attending to some matters | ject, "How to Make the Farm Pay." The essayist planted a "corner-stone" by asserting that education is essential for the farmer, and that the soil should be mixed W. E. Kennedy was made chairman, and with brains; the science of agriculture should be well understood. He advised not undertaking too much; among the subjects which should be better understood were the care and management of stock in health and sickness, and the science of underdrainage. Would raise less wheat the hands of the Treasurer of the Society. and more stock. Selling wheat sells the R. O. Logan, of California, Mich., was life of the soil and makes the land poorer, appointed a committee of one to interview while the keeping of stock increases fertilithe members of the Executive Committee of ty. Study and observation should be sup-the State Agricultural and lety in regard to plemented by practical knowledge. The admitting sheep recorded in the National farmer's hired help was classed in three Register to competition at the State fairs. grades, those who worked with their hands only; those who worked with hands and place of meeting, which called out some rebrain, and those who worked with hands, brain and heart. He thought farmers do not pay enough for efficient labor, n the question, "Should the quality of which was really the cheapest; referring to sheep be made a point of eligibility to the item of board, he said often the less registry." It was generally agreed that it efficient a man was at work, the more effishould be, but it was a difficult, indeed im- cient he would be at eating. The essay closed with earnest advice, whatever you do, do it well.

W. J. Caruss read a selection which abounded with good advice to the agriculturist, showing the advantages to be derived from economizing labor; this may be done by plowing less and pasturing more. Live stock is the farmer's labor-saving machine; improved stock more profitable than improved machinery.

Miss Carrie Cowles read an essay, subject, "A Stitch in Time Will Save Nine." Taking a broad view of the subject, the essayist showed the advantages to be gained by having a time and place for all things, and that each particular duty should receive its proper share of attention. She would not advise the housewife to take recreation by hoeing in the garden, but instead would have her take a pleasant walk or ride; thought cheerfulness in the home better than too much order; advised the paying of debts when due, and the im-

proving of every opportunity to do good. Next in order was the discussion of the question, "Resolved, that there are inducements for Michigan farmers to plant orchards." Mr. C. D. Rice opened the discussion by showing that the demand for fruit, increased by the introduction of the evaporator process of drying, made fruit raising profitable and assured its continuance, and cited several instances that had come under his own observation the past season, of large returns from peach

orchards. Mr. N. A. Dunning followed at some length, in showing the disadvantages and likelihood of failure and loss from fruit growing; few under favorable circumstances may succeed, but the general result will be failure; saying that man would be o'liged to yield in the unequal contest with the blight in the pear, the yellows in the peach, the curculio in the plum, and the various worms, bugs and bark lice contending for the possession of the apple.

In the further discussion of the question Mr. Cowles believed that nearly all farmers could make fruit growing profitable, from the fact that there is now a demand for all grades of apples, and they could be easily marketed. An apple orchard of four acres gave him a return the present year of \$219. He advised using great care in selecting the location and the kinds of fruit trees set

Mr. Floate had not been as successful in fruit raising during the past few years as formerly; advised the raising of trees from the seed and top-grafting them. A better tree would thus be obtained than by root grafting, and the deception so far practiced by the tree peddler would thus be avoided. Thought peaches did not require a particularly elevated location, the real essential being thorough drainage.

Mr. Wm. Heck felt that orchards with bull calf, from one of the cows purchased at their present tenants, worms, bugs, rot, etc., the Helber sale last spring, was much adwere of little value, and cider a poor commodity, but if he could have an apple without a core or a family of worms in it, he might be induced to accept it.

Mr. Geo. Heck said there was a demand for fruit, especially in warm climates, on the score of health; cited the fact of Michigan forests producing the wild plum, crab apple and grape, and spoke of the excellent quality of Michigan cultivated fruits, all of which showed that this was naturally a frnit growing State.

Mr. Curtis thought there was no profit in exercises opened with a paper by Mrs. C. fruit beyond enough for family use; would Benjamin, on the subject "How shall woby no means allow cider to be kept in the men maintain good healthy," She spoke of cellar to be drank, it would kindle an appetite for stronger drink.

Mr. Bently always got a fair return from to do in making poor healt. Warm wraps his orchard, but not always from his wheat; are too frequently neglected because of had lost but five trees from his orchard in fashion. Women should be out in sunshine, 30 years; made his pork largely by feeding take walks and romps, but not over-tax the apples; wished more of his farm was set to system. Use good wholesome food; have orchard.

Mr. Geo. Sowlethought there were greater inducements than ever before to set orchards. Many old orchards need renewing. The keep the mind healthy. Husbands should first orchards were placed by the early set- take more pains to keep the wife cheerful; tlers, in the small clearing near the house, they should be as careful of them now as often in front and around it; new orchards | before marriage. blood, a necessity to secure improvement. tee from other organizations as to general should be placed more to the rear of the dwelling.

Mr. R. B. Burt said the growth of a fruit tree should not be hurried too much; a slower growth gave a hardier tree. Michigan orchards, with their great quantity and excellent quality of fruit attracted im migrants of the best class.

The exercises closed with music, and have more change, and get their minds the club adjourned to meet on Friday evening, December 23d, for which meeting a very attractive programme has been pre-J. T. DANIELLS, Sec. pared.

THE SALINE FARMERS' CLUB.

This Club was organized in December 1886, and has held a meeting the second Friday of each month since that time, with the exception of August. The last meeting was held at Mr. Jonathan Josenhans', Dec. 9th. After music and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting. the committee at 1 and to review and criticize the stock and method of farming. made a report of their work at the last

straw. Mr. A. A. Wood having remodeled and enlarged his grain barn last summer, built permanent fence for his straw stack by setting solid posts six feet apart and bolting on two planks, making a pen four feet high. He would keep the straw cleaned up around the stack, and not allow cattle to trample it under foot.

Mr. G. Hurd would build his stack so large and high that eattle could not get on top of it, and let them help themselves.

Mr. E. Wood preferred a portable fence. Mr. J. Josenhans thought far more would be realized from straw if it were put into

Mr. D. Townsend read a paper on the question "Would it be for the best interest of farmers and their families to realize larger margins, or profits, with less manual labor." Taking the negative side of the question. Mr. 'Cownsend endeavored to show that farmers ought to be satisfied with the present relative condition of labor and profit. "Every farmer enjoys the satisfaction that he is following the highest calling of manual labor. Less labor in general. with us, means idleness; and idleness and good farming do not go well together. No class of people have more time for recreation, amusements, social visits, &2., than the farmer.

Mr. T. Josenhans-The labor unions are demanding fewer hours of labor and more pay, and are to some extent at least accomplishing their objects. Why should not farmers have larger profits for their labor?

Mr. G. L. Hoyt would be in favor of decreasing the hours of labor except for the ladies, who cannot leave their work at home even when they go to the farmers' club. Mr. H. W. Bassett-There is a large clas

of farmers to whom fewer hours and more pay would be a detriment, because they spend their leisure time to no good purpose. Another class, who spend their time in self-improvement, would be benefited. No class of labor so unfits one for close study as farming. In what condition is a man for study who has been at work all day in the cold and wind?

Mr. H. D. Platt-If farmers would think more and work less it would be better for them. We let others think out the political and social problems for us to their own adprices. vantage. We must think and work up our side of life's great problems for ourselves, and meet them manfully.

Mr. A. Wood -- Farmers are a hard-worked class. If they have the luxuries of life they must co npete with those who do without them. As farmers we have but few who are thoroughly posted in the business. Many take no farm paper. None of us read enough. More money can be made by directing the labor than by doing it ourselves.

Mrs. A. A. Wood-Farmers should see to it that their wives have help to do the work in the house so that they can do more

work in the house so that in the way of self-culture.

Seque dinner the gentlemen enjoyed looking of the stock, of which Josenhans looking of the stock, of the stock of the s

mired.

After the transaction of some miscellane, ous business, the Club listened to a short history of the Farmers' National Congress, by H. D. Platt. The next meeting will be held at C. C. Warner's, Jan. 13th.

BENJ. N. SMITH, Sec.

LEBANON FARMERS' CLUB.

The last meeting of this Club, Nov. 26th. was held at Benjamin's Church, and the the negligence of girls about listening to advice on health. Fashion has a great deal regular hours of sleep, and keep cheerful. If gloomy and despondent feelings come over us, throw them off; laugh heartily;

In the discussion which followed F. Abbott said he thought the advice given to girls very good. Girls should listen to advice from older people and profit by their experience.

May Warne thought the germ of the disease was formed in childhood by parents not properly clothing their girls. Women should from their work. They should be cheerful. M. Grove said that children should be better cared for. The fashion should conform to health instead of going against as it

does now many times. J. Sessions-The greatest cause for unhealthy women originates in childhood, by not being properly clothed. Another reason for so many unhealthy women is so much indoor life, together with fashionable

H. Winans-Old Country women are more healthy than American women. The great reason is dressing warmer and taking more out door exercises Would have every woman walk over the farm each day and see

what is going on. R. Sessions thought brooding over one's health. Should not be down-hearted but be cheerful- Should labor out-of-doors all that

is possible, but not over-tax the system. D. Rogers thought the reason that Old Country women are healthier than American women is due to the climate. Paper, "Care of stock in winter," by

Ray Sessions, followed. Mr. Sessions said The proper care of stock in winter is very important. Should keep stock well so as to be ready for sale at any time. Put the the stock up early in the winter, and do not lat them out till grass starts in the spring. Have warm, comfortable stalls for them. and keep them in out of fall storms and severe cold weather as well as at night. Do not let stock roam over the fiel is in winter. Feed and water regularly each day, and give plenty but not more at one time than will be eaten up clean. Have separate yards for horses, cattle and sheep. Do not think sheep can be kept profitably on scanty food. for they will pay for good keep as well as other animals. The different kinds of feed were spoken of as well as the way to feed. Treat animals kindly.

J. Sessions-We have had very severe weather already, yet many farmers have not vet taken up their stock, and the cattle stand around humped up by the side of fences, and will lose more than two months' good pasturing will bring back. Pit animals ip when it storms. Don't overfeed.

H. Winans said we have to compete with the west, and cannot afford to feed out every thing we raise. J. Sessions-Because of this western competition we are obliged to take better care

of our stock. The evening exercises opened with music. followed by a paper on "Mutual Helpers," by May Warne, who said all other industries depend upon the farmers. Spoke of the nower of an organized ring over the farmer. Farmers should not be beaten by specula-

tors, but force a demand for their produce

by holding it. H. Winans favored co-operation against monopolies, and mentioned some of the monopolies now working against farmers. J. Sessions does not see how far ners can combine so as to increase prices without forming a monopoly, and thinks that would be impracticable. Farmers should read the papers more and take advantage of the

The question box was opened. On one question, "Should farmers weigh their grist in and out of mill?" all agreed that it pays. A question in reference to insurance disclosed that nearly all thought it did not pay to insure farm property.

H. W. Blakeslee then read a paper on 'Farm Economy." The successful farmer studies the soil, and will plant such grains as are adapted to that soil. Keep up the fertility of the soil. Any thing that will furnish beauty and comfort is farm economy Have a rotation of crops and follow it.

J. Sessions thinks the expense of fencing too great; prefers a portable fence.

H. Winans said rail fences take up too much room; wants picket and wire fences. RAY SESSIONS, Sec.

-Agricultural Gazette.

these are again packed into large woode

boxes of twenty-four pounds each and sent

to various customers. The butter made on this system is waxy and close in texture,

clear in color, and distinctly pure in flavor

and keeps well and commands a high price.

Dry Weather Studies.

March to the last of July in the upp-r Mis

sissippi valley is 17.96 inches. This year it

was 11.59 inches, or less than two-thirds of

the usual amount. In June and July the

deficiency was more than half the average

amount, while the weather was uncommonly

the warm and sun shin ng from an unclouded

sky produced a drouth which wilted the

leaves of forest trees, burned up the pas-

tures and dried up wells and streams. It

was a trying time for farmers, but an un-

equaled opportunity for investigating some

problems connected with soil and water,

and Prof. Hunt, of the Illinois University,

made the most of it. These studies are set

forth in an interesting bulletin just issued,

and we give some of the principal results

A saturated soil may contain half its

weight of water, but 40 samples taken from

the first foot in depth of soil and 40 from

the second toot gave average of 13 2 per

cent of water. This would equal about four

inches of rainfall or 110,000 gallons to the

acre, and four times as much as all the water

that had fallen for two months before the

tests. Now, as the water was evaporating

when water is ordinarily abundant.

How can this evaporation be checked s

opportunities for error that an equal amount

of the same kind of soil was placed in cans

12 inches deep and six inches in diameter,

An equal amount of water was poured on

each and in the receptacle at the bottom

At the end of three days each had lost eight

ounces of water, showing that the condi-

ions were identical. They were then placed

n the sun and the surface of one was stirred

to the depth of one and a half inches every

day while the other was left uncultivated.

At the end of a week the cultivated soil had

ost five ounces, and the uncultivated nine

and a half ounces, or nearly twice as much.

This seems to show the advantage of shal-

ow tillage in drouth. The amount of wa-

ter saved on an acre at this rate would have

been 30 tons-about one-fourth of an inch

As between drained and undrained lan-

wherever a comparison could be made there

was a greater amount of water in the tiled

land than in the other. The difference was

small, however, scarcely more than one per

cent of the weight of the soil. This could

of itself hardly be noted in the supply of

the crop, and the amount of water after

were better over the tiles than elsewhere we

must have some other reason than the one

assigned by the advocates of tiling, viz.

that the ground is actually made more moist

by draining in dry weather as it is more

Clover stubble was green and growing is

he very driest and that was tested. This

soil contained but 8.5 per cent of moisture

in the first foot of depth. In an adjacent

land which contained 9.7 per cent of water

blue grass and timothy were parched and

Agricultural Items.

THE St. Paul Chamber of Commerce has

taken action favoring efforts for the exter-

mination of the sparrow on account of the

PROF. PETER COLLIER has been appointed

to succeed Dr. E. L. Sturtevant as director of

the New York Experiment Station. The ap-

intment is regarded as an excellent one.

THE wool crop is now being made. The

cality of it depends upon regular feeding;

the quantity depends upon good feeding

Excessive warmth is unfavorable to a heavy

leece. Perfect health is indispensable to

Ir is said that tile enough has been laid in

Illinois to reach three times around the globe

costing between \$10,000,000 and \$15,000,

000. And the experiments of the Illinoi

University professors go to show that the

THE Orange County (N. Y.) Farmer says

an arrangement by which, in case of fire, as

can let loose all the cows from their stanch-

ons, at the same time opening three oute,

doors of the building for their escape. The

whole is operated from the outside by use of

one or two levers. An excellent idea, if the

HENRY STEWART says that fodine applied

o a cow's udder, while it will resolve a lump

or cake in a case of garget, will act unfavor

ably upon the milk secretion, and lessen i

considerably. He has used this remedy in

his dairy at times, always with useful resu

for the disease, but invariably with serious

loss of milk. He adds that hot water with

operator is on hand at the right time.

lamage done our cereal crops.

growth and quality both.

of rainfall in a week.

iry in wet weather.

reached:

The average rainfall from the first of

The Borse.

REVISING THE STANDARD.

New Rules Adopted by the American Breeders' Association.

The annual meeting of the National Association of Trotting Horse Breeders was held at New York on Wednesday last. The meeting had been anticipated with special interest because the committee on the revision of the rules fixing the standard was to report, and it was generally understood that some important changes would be made. About twenty persons were present The new rules were adopted, as follows:

1. Any stallion that has himself a record of 2:30 or better, provided any of his get has a record of 2:30 or better, or provided his sire or his dam is already a standard ani-

2. Any mare or gelding that has a record of 2:30 or better. 3. Any horse that is the sire of two ani-

mals with a record of 2:30 or better. '4. Any horse that is the sire of one ani mal with a record of 2:30 or better, provided he has either of the following additional qualifications: A record himself of 2:35 or better; 13 the sire of two other animals sire or dan that is already a standard ani

5. Any mare that has produced an animal with a record of 2:30 or better.

6. The progeny of a standard horse when out of a standard mare. 7. The female progeny of a standard

horse when out of a mare by a standard 8. The female progeny of a standard horse when out of a mare whose dam is a

standard mare. 9. Any mare that has a record of 2:35 or better and whose sire or dam is a standard

S. A. Browne, of Kaiamazoo, Mich., offered a resolution, which he strongly supported, that in contests against time no record of 2:30 or better should be recognized unless the horse in question trotted three heats in the time named. The resolution was not adopted.

A new Executive Committee, to serve three years, consisting of I. V. Baker and F. D. Norris, of New York, S. H. Rundell, of Connecticut, S. A. Browne, of Mich an, and C. F. Emery, of Ohio, was elected and the meeting adjourned.

Must A To Shoe a Knee Spring Horse, or a Knuckler.

The difficulties above mentioned brought on by using too short shoes. They may also be produced in other ways. think many horse owners contribute it bring about these troubles by permitting the shoes to remain on too long. Some people will never get a horse shod until the shoes drop off, on account of the expense. It thus happens that in many cases the shoes remain on the feet, six, eight or tweive weeks. Of course the foot grows out long and in climbing over this long toe with a large toecalk on the shoe the horse strains the cords and tendons of the leg and when you stop him he will "go over a little" as it is termed. A horse does this to ease the strain on the cords of his leg and he will keep doing it more and more as long as the trouble exists. After a while the cords contract, and, failing to resume their natural position the horse is knee-sprung or knuckled. It is very hard to cure a knee-sprung horse, but they can be helped very much. I dress the make a good long shoe, one that will run out behin the foot say one or two inches Put on a small heel-calk with no toe-calks. Nearly all horse-owners when they think a horse's legs are strained use some strong liniment or a blister. In all cases of this sort there is a great deal of fever in the legs and we want to take out the fever, not put on something that will create more.-Ar

The Breeding of Henry Clay, Jr. and George Wilkes.

tistic Horse-Shoeing.

Mr. John P. Ray, the well known sheep breeder of Hemlock Lake, New York, writes to the American Cultivator regarding the breeding of the dam of Henry Clay Jr. and the great grand-lam of George

"In your list of 2:30 trotters and sires you omit the dam of Henry Ciay, Jr. Wallace has his dam as by Young Defiance, by imported Defiance, which is wrong. Henry Clay Jr. was bred by the late Mason Williams, Livonia, N. Y. He obtained his dam of the late Silas Thurston, of Hemlock Lake, N. Y., who had her of her breeder, M. H. Blackmer, of Honeoye. She was by Br wn Woif, son of imported Aifred; dam, imported from Bugland by Mr. Weddell Brown. Wolf was bred by M. H. Blackmer's father. His dam's breeding is unknown. Aifred was imported from England by Mr. Weddell also, and was a soft, washy horse, as was most of his get. I saw Orestes Case of Bristol, N. Y., a few days He owned Telegraph, the second dam of George Wilkes, at the time of her death. She was then in toal to Gooding's Champion. Her death was the result of a broken leg. She was a very high-strung, nervous mare. She was good under the saddle and in single harn-ss, but would not ker.

Continuous Existence of Infectious Mal-

adies. Dr. Noah Cressy, before the New Engcontinuous existence like the succession of organized beings, and that they arise from the diffusion of these living germs. Throughout the vegetable world, each seed produces its kind; the acorn never contains the germ of any other tree but the sturdy oak. So in accordance with our theory, as recent investigation has shown, each contagious disaese has its own specific virus, which can induce no other malady than the one from which it was derived. Thus every disease germ must come from pre-existing ones, and consequently the spontaneous origin of any transmissable malady is quite as untenable in the light of modern science as the equivocal generation of plants and a simals. Take glanders for instance. Prehans we have no disease in New England

more trouble than glanders; it is caused by transmission of germs. There are some very old cases, when cattle have lived seven years with glanders.

The horse in the proper condition to take the disease will take it sooner than others: like a man exposed to the small pox and scarlet fever in certain conditions he may not take it. Physicians know of hundreds of instances, where people were exposed to disease without catching it, but others following in their wake, whose power of re sistance was not nearly as great, caught it and died. The germs were not so wel adapted to the soil in one case as the other. There were found germs within the blood. and they thrived and death was the sequence

A stable may be exposed to glanders, and single horse may get it and the others may not. While you will find some damp, dark out of the way place where these germs will be fostered. There is a dismal look and stench about the place, and a horse put there under the same exposure to disease, will come down with it. You will go into the slums of your city and into foul stables to find disease. Those kept in good condition have power to resist it, and this is why consumption is so much more marked in certain surroundings than in others.

Horse Gossip.

THE pacing stallion L. C. Lee won a rac cently at the Bay District course in 2:15%, 2:15, 2:18, the fastest three consecutive heats ever paced by a stallion.

ARAB, with a record of 2:151/2, was beaten San Francisco recently by the four-yearold pacer Arrow, who won in straight heats: time, 2:15, 2:17, 2:171/4, a wonderful performance for a four-year old.

MR. S. A. BROWNE, of Kalamazoo, is said to have urged the reinstatement of George Tufft, the driver who was expelled for bribery in connection with the mare Loretta F. It is safe to say his reinstatement would not be in the interest of honest trotting.

MR. WALTER CLARK, of Battle Creek, this State, has added to his breeding stable the mare Hyanna by Hylas, dam Alment 33; also the yearing filly Maud Miller by Bayard, dam by Mambrine Chorister.

S. A. BROWNE & Co., of the Kalamazoo Stock Farm, have purchased of Dwight Lawrence, of Prair e Center, Ill., toe filly Volante, foaled April 4, 1885, by Byron 84. The dam of Volante is Volano, by Volunteer; 2nd dam Miss Cooley, by Telegraph 301.

THE Bowerman Brothers are said to be anxious to match their great filly Sudie D. with the California wonder, Norlane. They are both yearlings and have a record of 2:3534 and 2:31 respectively. If they can get a match arranged for \$5,000 to \$10,000 a side, the owners of Sudie D. are willing to take her to Caliornia to trot the race there.

THE Ruffalo track has adopted the stake vstem for its meeting to be held next August, all the purses to be \$2,000 apiece. Entries close May 15, and \$50 must accompany each nomination; \$50 more being due June 10; \$50 July 1, and \$50 July 25, when the orses must be named. Horses eligible May 15 are eligible for the classes in which they are named.

A DETROIT daily is credited with the fol owing statement: "The thoroughbreds of England are all traceable back to one of three foot perfectly level as in all other cases and breeds—Byerly's Funk, the Harley Arabian over them and designed to cover them comsupposed to have intended to refer to the Godolphin Arabian (or, more properly, Barb)

> very hard stone pavement in cities is not so of equally nard asphalt. In the latter the horses' shoes strike squarely upon the un' yielding surface, with nothing to break the force of the blow, on cobble-stone every few steps the small uneven surface hits the frog of the foot, slightly expanding it and thus diminishing the tendency to contracted hoof.

GLENMORE, the celebrated race horse own ed by Wm. Jennings, died of pneumonia on and for five years was one of the most suc essful of runners, winning in that time over \$100,000. His greatest race was when he wor the Coney Island Cup against Monitor, Luke Blackburn, Parole, Uncas, and others. This was after Paroje had beaten Ten Broeck. He won the Bowie Stakes four miles and repeat. making the fastest three heats ever run.

MESSES. PARKHURST & MOTT, of Augusta Kalamazoo County, have made the following sales to parties in this State from their stable To C. Johnson, South Haven, the bay horse shier, four years old, by Capoul, dam Lola, Administrator: 2d dam, Abutillon, by lmont. Also a chestnut flip foared 1885, Cottonwood. dam Alice Belmont, by

dlawn; 2d dam by Belmont. To Jones & Waught, Marcellus, bay col 1 1887; by Cashier, dam Alice Beimont. Mr. Ellis, Assyria, bay colt by Frank, dam by Combat; 2d dam by Almont.

t foaled 1886, by Blackson, dam by Wood L. SWARTHOUT, who resides a short distance out of Saginaw City, has several fine young horses, which are an argument in favor o thoroughbred blood in the trotter. The first colt he raised of any prominence was the chestnut stallion Sunburst, Jr., sired by th draw a load hooked double. Her dam was running horse Sunburst; dam a fast trotting a running mare imported from England, so mare of unknown breeding. This horse trotsays Clark Pnilips, who bred Dolly Span- ted several good races as a two-year-old and three-year-old, and showed miles close to 2:30. He was sold by Mr. Swarthout a little over a year ago and went west. He also owns full brother to Sunburst, Jr., named Planet, which is one of the handsomest horses in that vicinity, and is a promising trotter. He is and Farmers' Club, said: "It is now coa- four years old and a beautiful dark chestnut ceded that all infectious maladies have a in color. He is the sire of several promising weanling colts. Mr. Swarthout also has a two-year-old stallion, by Sunbarst Jr.; dam a pacing mare, that gives promise of making trotter, and, indeed, is now quite a trotter for his age. He also has a black pacing gelding which is a good road horse. Sunburst him self, while a thoroughbred, has a trotting

record close to 2:30.

The manufacturer of the Decatur Tan Heater makes the following proposal to stockmen: If one will take 16 steers, give them same feed and shelter, but water eigh from ice water, and the other eight from wa ter kept warm by the Decatur Tank Heater, h will take the gain in pounds shown by the las eight over the first eight during the months of Dec., Jan., Feb. and March as full pay fo that has caused more disturbance and made the heater and fuel used in it.

Che Farm

Curing Hams.

The Charleston, S. C., Courier gives the following as the two standard methods of curing hams in that State:

DRY SALTING.

After the carcasses have been left hanging

on the scaffold until all animal heat is ex-

pelled, they are each cut into eight pieces-

two hams, two sides, two shoulders, one jowl, and one frontal head. These pieces are neatly trimmed of all bloody or scraggy parts and are then ready for salting. If the number of hogs is sufficient. the hams are salted and bulked separate, the sides and shoulders together, and then the jowls and heads. The bulking is done on a temporary platform with open joints, or in half hogs heads with holes in their bottoms, so that all bloody water or other tainted matter may flow off. Bloody matter oozes out of the meat for some days after it is bulked, which is injurious to the flavor as well as the keeping properties, and this is one of the points made against the brine, or pickling process. Fine Liverpool salt is the best, and the proportion deemed necessary is a bushel or bushel and a half to 1,000 pounds of meat. The hams are treated in this way: The skin side is well rubbed with dry salt, then turned and rubbed on the flesh side with a tablespoonful of saltpetre powdered, care being taken that it be well applied around the projecting bone; after this it is rubbed with blown sugar, using about two table spoonfuls to each piece; the dry salt is now applied, rubbed in well and left with a layer of salt on top, thus finishing the salting process when the piece is laid skin side on the platform or in the tub. The pieces are laid carefully on each other in the bulk until the work is completed. The meat lies in bulk two or three weeks, according to the weather and size of pieces, and then must be taken up to change position for the sake of uniformity of absorption, and a slight application of new salt used with that which may drop off. After resalting, the meat is again bulked to remain several weeks longer. Then take up and brush off all adhering salt and apply ground red or black pepper to the flesh side, using a perforated tin box with a waterlight receptacle at the bottom. for the purposes. If the meat should be too dry for the penner to aduere, spread over a little molasses before the pepper is used. The meat is then hung, hocks up, and smoked until of a desired color. For smoking a smothered fire of green hickory wood is best, but corncobs or any hard wood may be used if not so dry as to generate too much heat in proportion to smoke. A tall, airy and perfectly dry smokehouse is the best place to keep bacon in summer and winter, only using the precaution to give a little fire and smoke in damp, sultry weather, and this will tend to keep bugs off. The shoulders and middlings are treated as the hams, except that the shoulders will require less saltpetre, sugar and pepper, and the middlings will need neither.

SALTING HAMS IN BRINE The advocates of this method adopt about this process: To each 100 pounds of ham. use eight to ten pounds of salt, two ounces of saltpetre, two ounces of brown sugar, one ounce of red pepper, dissolved and mixed in tubs with about four or five gallons of water. protracted drouth in Illinois soil may be set The hams are packed in a tight barrel or down as practically equal in tiled and unhogshead and this prepared liquid is poured tiled land. This will set to rest the fear brine is that it will float an egg. After Rieriev Turk, the Darley Arabian and the standing in brine four to six weeks, hang with the hocks up, and smoke gently several weeks with green hickory or other hard wood till dry and colored a light brown; and before the warm days of spring, when flies appear, wrap each ham in a newspaper and place each in a bag made of any cheap cotton cloth with the bock down, then tie the nouth of the bag securely, leaving a loop by which they can be rehung to remain for use. which may be at the end of six months, and it is said they will keep sound five years, being in their prime at the end of one and two years. We have partaken of hams made by both processes by some of the best experts of our State, and the most perfect epicure will be unable to detect a difference. r to say that any better hams can be made

Butter-Making at Cheshire Dairy Insti tute. En land. As soon as the milk is drawn from the cows it is brought gently to the dairy and strained into a large mile cooler or vat, after which it is at once put through the Lava separator, which is worked by steam power. The cream is received in large tin vessels, which, on being full, are immediately plunged in a cistern of cold water, and brought to a temperature of 60 degrees, at waich it s desirable that it should be kept to ripen; t is generally ready to churn in two or three lays. The churn used is " Bradford's Diaphragm," which is driven by steam, churn. lig about 40 pounds of butter at a time. it s worked at a speed of 45 revolutions per minute, the temperature of the cream being 57 degrees. Churning is generally completed in thirty to forty minutes; a smaller churn is also used for pupils who wish to learn to churn by hand. When the butter appears in very small particles, about the size of pin heads, a quantity of cold water (about four gallons) at a temperature of 50 degrees is added, and churning is continued until the butter appears in grains about the size of large shot, when the churn is stonped; the buttermilk is then drawn off through strainer. When the grains are firm the butter is never washed (as I am under the mpression that washing frequently injures or spoils the flavor), but left to drain in the churn for ten minutes. The butter is then carefully lifted out of the churn with a wooden scoop into a small tub while in

the machine; the buttermilk is well pressed

until it is seen to be quite free from mois-

muslin cloth each time the butter is passed

over it. The butter is then neatly made un

into one pound rolls and stamped "C. C.

D. 1. Co., Limtd," wrapped in grease-proof

paper, and put into the cardboard boxes:

long, gentle rubbing and kneading and mild stimulating liniment has always been effective in bringing the udder to a health grains, after being weighed in buck upon THE driven well royalty business died hard out upon the butterworker, and a quarter of The patent was fought for with all the lega an ounce of salt added to every pound of talent money could buy, and even after it ex. butter. When the butterworker is passed pired, unscrupulous agents boldly claimed over the butter five or six times, it is then and collected regalty from uninformed farmput away for three hours, after which it is ers. The Western Farmer says that in the again put on the butterworker, and worked ricinity of Morrison, Ilis., during the drouth last season many farmers allowed agents for ture. This is facilitated considerably by these wells to run an iron pipe a few feet in the bottom of their wells, with the same efthe butterworker being worked dry with a fect as if the well had been lowered. In who demanded a royalty of \$10 from each well owner, and made large collections. This in spite of the fact that the patent expired in

Che Poultry Pard.

ject may be traced directly to a filthy, dis-Filth is the boon companion of lice, and where one is seen the other is sure to be present, and it naturally follows that when filth is rigidly avoided little trouble is encountered with lice.

of diluted carbolic acid and go through the hen house occasionally, scattering this eradicator of vermin everywhere, in the nests on the floor, over the walls and perches. and in fact in every place frequented by the fowls. Not only will this have a most desirable cleansing effect, but it will also tend to purify the atmosphere and exterminate the germs of disease which may invade the house.

Toere is nothing, absolutely nothing, of more importance to the health and comfort of the fowls than cleanliness. The food may be ample and the surroundings all that could be desired, but the presence of airt and fith is a forerunner of disease and death and consequently should be strictly woided.

all the time rapidly from the soil and passing Every poultry man should give his pouloff through the leaves of the craps the amount drawn up from below by capillary attraction must be very great. Even when the soil is as dry as it was last August each square foot of surface may lose and be supplied again from below with from four to five ounces a day, and of course much more as to leave more water to pass up through the roots into the crops? As a rule, it was found that fields whose surfaces were under in, although it is not necessary. cultivation lost less than those uncultivated. These comparisons, however, left so many

> Feed a flock of young hens all the breakfast they want one day bran and shorts milk and potatoes, the next day, corn chop ground oats, meat and milk. During the day, all the wheat screenings they will scratch for, a pan or two of milk and fresh water to drink, an unstinted quantity of bones. Then keep them just warm enough, and clean their quarters every day, and there will always be eggs to sell.

age farmer's fowl has to contend is too much feed," said one farmer to the writer. 'I take a sack of wheat down to the barr every four or five days for the hens, and when that is gone I empty out another Get eggs? No, we don't get eggs enough for the house let alone any to sell." No wonder! the hens couldn't lay on such feed. Had the wheat been emptied on a small straw stack so the hens must scratch for every grain, a small breed of fowls might have done some good, but a large breed would soon get too fat even for the table Hens to lay well, need a variety of food, fed judiciously.

lucement to exercise.

the snow away from the chicken house Make paths to the cattle sheds and straw stacks and let the hens take out-of-door exercise without freezing their feet.

THE best breed of poultry for any man to keep is the one be likes best and will take the best care of. It is about one-third in the breed and two-thirds in the care and feed.

Consumption Surely Cured

To the Editor:best crops are found in the best drained soil. Please inform your readers that I have positive remedy for the above named disease By its timely use thousands of hopeless case: Mr. A. Brown, of Winterton, has invented ave been permanently cured. I shall b rlad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any one of your readers who have con sumption if they will send me their Expres

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

HAYSEED PUBLISHING CO., Toledo, O.

FARMING IN COLORADO A pamphlet no s in press on Farming by Irrication in Colorado and its results will be sent ree to any one sending their address to

GREELY. COLORADO. BALING PRESSES

Cleanliness in the Poultry House. A correspondent of the N. E. Farmer

the most essential points in successful poultry raising. A large majority of the diseases to which the feathered race is subordered condition of the poultry house.

try house a thorough whitewashing at least twice a year. By this I do not mean a daub here and a daub there, but a good thorough whitewashing. Don't show any partiality in the work. Fill every crack and corner and if the first time don't make it perfect give it a second coat. In preparing the wash, it possible secure fresh lime and it is a good plan to put an ounce or two of pure carbolic acid into each pailte used. A handfal of powdered sulphur may also be thrown During the summer months the litter that

"The greatest evil with which the aver

chicken house when it is snowing, neither when it is very cold. Provide a house lar e enough to give scratching room and keep them inside. In our mild climate this will hardly have to be done ten days altogether during the winter.

In winter a Leghorn ben will lay on to her supper with an empty craw. - Colo

and P. O. address. Respectfully.

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"HAYSEED."

JOHN M. WALLACE, Pres't Board of Trade.



Cleanliness in the poultry house is one of

It is an excellent plan to take a small pai

ollects in the hen house should be thrown out twice a week and the fleor sprinkled with fine sand, coal-ashes or air-slacked

In the Poultry Yard.

piece of hard ground on which to throw wheat, and who throws the wheat all down at once for each meal so that the fastest picker gets the most, makes a mistake. Throw the feed in straw, leaves or litter of any kind. Feed several times during the day, just so much at a time as will keep the heus hungry enough to scratch for the last grain. At this season of the year the fields are generally bare and the fowls need in-

Hens should never be allowed outside the

As soon as a snow storm is over, sweep

nightly supper of corn, but she must not go

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Freedsmen would charge 50c. for seeds alor

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s produce before he sells it, and also what he buy-

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.y him better. The high price of scales prevent

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ofit of those who read the FARMER we have u

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that the saving of loss on a load of wheat, pura

Price \$18 00, and Michigan PARMI

ith wheels \$2 00 extra: or \$2

size of pistform 7 by 13 feet.

No. 3 Grain and stock Scale

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pistform 8 by 14 feet

Price \$35, and MICHIGAN FARMER ODE

boultry or butter, will pay the entire cos

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Horticultural.

POMOLOGY IN ALLEGAN COUN-TY.

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From the report of G. H. LaFleur, Secre tary of the Allegan County Pomological Society, we make a few extracts of discussions at the November meeting, which was well attended. The first topic considered was

J. M. Granger reported the result of spraying apple trees with Paris green; his experience was so favorable that he will repeat the process another year

M. A. Powell said at the last meeting the secretary recommended planting five or six varieties of apples for a market orchard. He wanted to know why he would plant more than one variety; why not select the best one variety and plant exclusively of that kind. The secretary replied that he would call upon some of the fruit-growers present to answer for him, and called upon Allen Wood, who said he was not in favor of planting exclusively of one variety. The Baldwin .s a popular variety, and usually heads the list for a bill of apple trees, by most fruit-growers. The Baldwin has some serious faults. The tree is tender and is often injured by cold winters. It bears only each alternate year. The fruit is not first quality; it does not compare with the Northern Spy for dessert. The Spy, too, has some objectionable points. The tree is tardy in coming into bearing, but when once in bearing it equals the Baldwin in production; the tree is hardy and healthy; it blossoms late in spring, escaping late frosts. Under favorable conditions the fruit is large and hangs well on the slender twigs, and will keep well if handled with care.

J. M. Granger.—Baldwin trees had paid him much better than any other variety. If he were to plant out an orchard of 1,000 trees, he would plant all Baldwin and take his charces on that variety. None equal the Baldwin for profit with him.

Fred Loew, of Salem, would plant only Baldwin, from the fact that it had paid him better than any other kind ; should stick to it until he found something better. The there are several kinds highly spoken of, best; would plant only toe hardy sorts. some preferring one kind, some other kinds; perhaps this may be in part owing to tions. On this account he would find out what kinds were adapted to the particular location where the orchard is to be planted. When he found any apple tree in his orchard that was not profitable he had it topgrafted. Set all the grafts needed to form a as to preserve it uninjured during the wingood top the first year When the graits are ter months, and that it may readily be acone year old cut off one-third of the old tops cessible. If only a small quantity is kept left on them when grafted; cut the balance one in and two years; keep the wax in good | convenient way is to have the celery in the condition; if it cracks or falls off, apply cellar, provided, however, that the cellar is

Christian Loew.-The Baldwin, where ene of the most profitable apples grown; but the tree is too tender for some situaof apple adapted to the location.

Isaac Bear said the Baldwin has perhaps ter than some others. The Spy tree is hardy and much longer lived than the Baldwin. The Spy will keep until April if handled with care. It has a tender skin. All things considered, the Northern Spy has as many if not more good qualities than any other kind, when the tree and fruit are both taken

Secretary La Fleur said his reason for not planting an orchard for market all to one variety, is that he is not satisfied that any one variety is the best or adapted to all locations and soils : besides, we want apples for early winter, for mid-winter, and spring. The public requires apples for cook- ate use, the main supply being packed out ing and for dessert. There are some vari-

M. A. Powell does not consider the Baldwin a first-class apple. The tree is tender and only bears every other year. The Spy is a better apple, and when once it comes into bearing will produce as much fruit in a term of years as the Baldwin. The Jonathan has done well with him. The tree is healthy, stands the cold winters, and produces good crops of fruit. He would set all wide, such a quantity of celery will be hud-Jonathan if planting out 1,000 trees. It is dled together that heat is engendered, and adapted to almost any kind of soil and loca- rot quickly ensues. It should be a few tion. The fruit is of superior quality, hangs well on the tree, is free from worms, and keeps well over winter. It is excellent for cooking, for dessert, and sells well.

Mr. Manwaring considers the Jonathan one of the best. Would not confine himself to any one variety. The three varieties to plant are the Baldwin, Stark, and Jonathan. The Northern Spy is also a good apple and has many good points; it is tardy in coming into bearing, but when once well established it is certainly among the best.

The subject of peaches was then taken up A. J. Warner said the very early and the latest sorts had brought him the most money. With the present supply of peaches he would plant early and late, avoiding the middle season. There are some difficulties in the way of peach-growing-insect enemies and yellows, a disease resulting from the condition of the atmosphere, same as ague with man. We must plant hardy varieties on favorable locations, to grow peaches successfully.

G.o. Huskinson had a peach orchard situated on high ground; the orchard had produced regular crops since coming into bearing; the early peaches and the very latest had brought the best price; there is usually a er. - Currie's Monthly. glut in the market about the time Early Crawford and Barnard ripen.

Christian Lowe does not consider it good policy to go to extremes in anything. It is evident that the very early and the very late peaches are bringing the best prices at present. This condition may not always continue. People are planting extensively of the varieties that ripen early and late. It may be that a glut will follow if too many set varieties that would ripen through the

that time has less competition from the in testing different varieties to ascertain south; had noticed that late peaches al- which are best suited to his location and the ways brought good prices. We need different varieties, as different kinds need different soil and elevation. Plant only of the hardy varieties.

Andrew Bates asked if there are any varieties of peach that can be depended upon to reproduce the same from the pit. So far as he had observed the seedlings were the most hardy. If one could produce a race of those which please him best. seedlings of good fruit it would be of great benefit.

are as hardy as most seedlings. Fruit-growers learn which varieties they are, by observation. We should experiment with seedlings. All our most valuable kinds come from seedlings. It costs something to experiment, but it pays in the end.

Andrew Bates asked is there any way to prevent mice from girdling young peach were much preferable for planting in an or-

A. J. Warner answered: Bank the trees with fresh earth in autumn, one foot high. This will prevent them.

Christian Loew had grown wheat and oats in his orchard. The wheat was an injury to the trees and oats are almost sure death to young orchards; planted corn and potatoes in the orchard; had not found them any detriment to the trees. It is safe to plant corn, potatoes, or beans in a young peach orchard, provided you don't cultivate the ground too late in the season.

J. M. Granger had heard it stated that potatoes are not good for the peach orchard. given originators by law be beneticial to Has anyone present had any experience with planting potatoes in peach orchards, as compared with other hoed crops? Isaac Bear had planted potatoes among

young peach trees; had not observed any bad effect on the trees; his soil is strong ket, trying in two seasons of high novelty secretary said, if you plant potatoes in a variety can not be sold with a gratifying the alkali that the potatoes extract from the

soil. Peach trees should be well supplied with ashes sowed broadcast on the ground. Ransom Reed had grown peaches for twenty-five years without a single failure. royalty bearing to the originator a percent-His soil is strong, with clay sub-soil. The lage, or all the new scions, buds, wood, or Northern Spy has many good qualities and Hill's Chili is reliable with him, one of the roots produced by plants sold, reaches the

soil and location. No one variety will be- the old-fashioned seedlings; most of the sohave the same on different soils and condicalled improved budded kinds lack flavor grape company, and their history has been a and the trees are tender.

Celery in Winter There are two ways of keeping celery so

for the use of an ordinary family, the most a cool one. It is impossible to keep celery in a cellar that is very dry and warm; but the conditions are favorable, is undoubtedly ordinarily a place can be found in any cellar in some measure suitable for the preservation of that plant. The usual method of tions. He does not consider it best to risk keeping celery in the cellar is to have it everything on any one single variety. The packed in half-barrels, with soil or sand Northern Spy has paid him as well if not filled in amongst it. The half-barrel is a better than the Baldwin. The Ben Davis very convenient receptacle, and, perhaps, bears young, the tree is hardy, the apple as good as any, although, if the celery is hangs well to the tree and keeps well; it long, a great portion of its length may prosells well in market; would plant varieties trude above the barrel, in which case it sufdry air of the cellar. We think a narrow paid as well as any one variety, but not bet- but deep box is better than a barrel, a shoe box for instance, and we prefer to just place a little sand or soil in the bottom, having it moist. On this set the celery, which should have its roots on. Pack the plants as tightly together as possible without breaking the n, and place neither sand nor soil amongst them. If the box is high enough to receive the whole length of the plants, and they are tightly packed together, they will usually keep better than if packed loosely with sand or any such material around them.

When quantities of five hundred and up

of doors in a trench in the ground. There eties exactly suited for retailing for eating. it keeps for a long time fresh and crisp, and as the supply in the cellar is exhausted, a fresh supply is taken in from the trench. This trench must be in high, dry ground. where water can never stand. The plan of construction is simple, yet a few rules must be observed to insure perfect success. It should not be made over eighteen inches wide-fifteen is better-because, if very inches greater in depth than the length of the celery. This is to admit of the plants packed in upright, leaving a space between their tops and the cover of the trench. The space is for the purpose of allowing a current of air to pass over the plants, in mild weather, from openings at each end of the trench, after that has been snugly covered over. This is of great importance, because, in our severe climate, the trench must have a good covering over it, or the celery will be frozen during severe spells. Mild weather is sure to intervene, when the air in the trench should be set in motion, and the accumulation of moisture, caused by the confined atmosphere, dried up by a current of fresh air, hence the necessity of a free air space over the plants and openings at the ends of the trench. The cover should be of short pieces of board that may be removed as the celery is taken away. Over the boards a layer of straw or litter should be placed first, then about a foot of soil, and, if the weather of mid-winter proves very severe, an additional covering of litter should be thrown on. If the trench is long, air pipes should be inserted in the top of the trench, about twenty feet apart, to allow the heated air to escape in favorable weath-

> A New York Orchard. A correspondent of the Orange County Farmer says, speaking of an orchard in

Detaware Co., N. Y .: Mr. Snith has taken a great deal of interest in the planting and grafting of choice varieties of apples in his orchards, of which he has three on different parts of his farm. are grown for that season. He preferred to Besides these there are many scattering trees of named growth which are too graftentire season, thinking it safe to plant ed so that he is always supplied with plenty tastes of his family.

ecommend the following sorts for this locality; Red Astrachan, Duchess of Oldenberg, Sweet Bough, Golden Sweet, Chenango Strawberry and Alexander for early and of winter sorts Spitzenburg, King, N. Spy, Swaar and Talman Sweet are among

He has tried the plan so highly recom-Charles Manwaring had grown Hill's or seedling trees which have come up about ductiveness. Chili from the pit. They mostly come true. the fields and top grafting when well start-There are some kinds of budded peach that ed in the orchard. Has planted three trees on the same soil and at about the same time as trees of good quality and in good condition procured from nursery in western New York and the results were decidedly in favor of nursery trees. This serves to corroborate the views long held by the writer that well grown and carefully handled nursery trees chard to the dwarfed and stunted trees found growing in hedge rows about the farm.

Royalty on New Fruits.

W. S. Devereaux, in The Husbandman, treats this matter very sensibly, and cites an instance where a new fruit was in effect "patented" with good returns to those who bore the expense and labor of its propagation. Mr. Devereaux asks:

Can a new seedling, or hybrid fruit, be patented, or control be secured for a term of years? Would not such a protection, comological progress? As it is the toil and study loft one who improves a fruit is very meagerly paid. It often happens he can not hold the increase of propagation until he has a suitably large stock to put on the marpeach orchard you should apply plenty of rapidity without a comprehensive trial, and ashes to the peach trees. Ashes will restore the good word of many planters and experimenters is needed.

Alas! When this is attained the control and financial benefit has passed far beyond the introducer's command. A sort of object sought. And we have an instance G. W. Sink had grown peaches for many where this sort of control has been successyears; had found none superior to some of fully maintained, despite threatened test cases and much lawing. It is the Niagara remarkably smooth and prosperous one. Their term of control, something like ten years, will end on vines sold under contract with the wood of 1888. But it may be said their control was released to the public in 1885, when they gave up their invariable course of selling vines by the acre to planters, and for the first, began selling single vines, or by the dozen, or hundred.

Especially with such a course as they have pursued the main support to success is in the genuineness of the claims put forth for the new variety. Without that, the very contract would bring disaster to profitable ends. Hence, a defective variety could only be made to turn some money by foisting it upon the market in one flood and before it became thoroughly known. If the published statements are correct none of the varieties of grapes brought out in this country have obtained such a large acreage in so short a time as the Niagara, and the suposition is at once taken, the grape must be a deserving one to be sold in such quantities and that in a period of close times. The variety is certainly a marvel of combined good qualities and on this reality was built the plan of disseminating it. The extraordinary scheme, adopted by the Niagara grape company, gave them complete control for a long term of years. This answered all the purposes of a patent, giving the company the entire sales and all the profits to the exclusion of all nurserymen, hence they became prosperous and able to perfect extensive methods of introducing the variety. Until 1885 planting, their restrictions excluded the purchase of single vines. The sales wards are to be kept, the better plan is to were confined to vineyard planting and the simply have a few in the cellar for immedicontract made the planter accountable for the care of the vines, and also for the wood or trimmings, which he was obliged to ship to the company every [fall. Not a single planter was allowed to propagate. It would at first appear that only a few men could be induced to sign such a contract which would, on default of good care, and general observance of the terms, bring the forfeit of the vineyard to the company. Yet so excellent were the grapes, strong and prolific were the vines, coupled with the high standing of the testimonials, and honorable reputation of the members of the company, that year by year many hundreds of acres were contracted to planters in areas from one to

> In 1885 vines were sold completely without restrictions and now there are some young vines for sale by numerous propagators. However, the company is getting, and will for a long time, get the larger share of the sale of vines because they have adopted a seal fastened to each vine. A warranty. After all there is every reason to expect that the company will -xperience some difficulty in collecting installments and they will now and then be obliged to seize vineyards to secure pay. In this respect the verdict in favor of the complete succes; of the scheme is premature, for the company will not have gathered this harvest of the contract system for a long time yet. The origin of this vine is another example

of success realized only after long and persistent outlay of time and money, and happily in this case a financial reward, so often lacking to the originator of a new fruit, was added to the favorable issue of hybridizing and seed sowing. Mr. C. L. Hoag, of Lockport, N. Y., has been for a long time deeply engaged in the fascinating enterprise of hybridizing, planting seedlings and propagating the grape. In 1868 the Niagara was here brought into existence. Of his, what may be termed a life work, it is the only one-and out of a million or more seedlings -that amounted to anything. This vine gave promise from the first, but so used to the usual run of defective kinds, Mr. Hoag did not dare to rely on it for a long time, neither did he feel able to lay out more money propagating and holding the stock; his work had been costly and profitless; not till ten years afterwards, during which time it had attracted the admiration of his

the Western New York Horticultural Society. These gentlemen, co-citizens of his. came to him and offered the capital and From his experience he would especially joined with him in a stock company with such an auspicious beginning that very soon shares doubled in value, and could not be found for sale at all. The company ha derived great wealth from this vine, I ven ture several millions of dollars. The grape derives its yellow green, or white color, de cided perfume, and lusciousness from its parent Cassaday, and from the mother Conmended by some of transplanting natural cord the hardy vigorous growth and pro-

Raspberry Culture for Farmers.

The following is condensed from one or the institute talks by C. L. Smith: Raspberries are easily grown on any soil that adapted to our climate: Philadelphia. Turner and Cuthbert. They should be planted each way, and the easiest way for any farmer to care for them is to cover the ground so deep with straw or mulch of some sort that no grass or weeds can grow. If this is done as soon as they are planted there will be no trouble with suckers. Late in November, each fall, with a load of straw on the wagon drive astride the row, bending the canes all one way with the wagon axle, throw over them enough straw to hold them down and cover them. This gives protection from freezing and thawing and from exhausting winds, and leaves the vitality in the canes where it is needed to produce a good crop of fruit. The Turner will not kill down when left uncovered, but the vitality of the cane becomes so exhausted that it will not produce much fruit. The increased yield, when protected, will pay the expense ten times over. Uncover early in the spring, stamp the straw well in around clay loam; some sand and gravel. The prices to reap a handsome reward. A new the roots, cut the old dead canes, shorten the new ones to about three feet and tie

Of the black-caps the Doolittle is the farmer's berry. Plant these about six feet apart. Mulch with straw the same as the red varieties, and saw four "stunt" stakes three and one-half feet long, one end square. and sharpen the other. Set those in a square around your hill, sixteen inches apart and thirty inches high. On the square end of the stakes nail four slats, forming a square; train your vines up through this. Pinch the ends of canes when a foot above

In November cover this bunch of vines and trellis with a big fork full of slough hay or straw, pinning it flat with a stick or lath. In the spring work the straw down around the roots and shorten the canes close up to the stakes. Repeat this process from year to year. So trained he knows of no one who has missed a full crop in sixteen years. If grass appears above the mulch pull it out.

Horticultural Notes.

shipped 1,215,545 baskets of peaches during the past season. About 100,000 trees were set A NEW YORK onion-grower told the local 'armers' club that he defended his onion

beds from the maggot by sowing fine salt over 60 THE five principal fruit growing townships in Allegan County this season produced nearv 50,000 barrels of apples fer shipment About 10,000 cases of berries were shipped,

CULVER GILLETTE, of West Oneonta, N. Y. raised \$350 worth of potatoes, sweet corn, celery, turnips, squash, cucumbers and tomatoes upon one-fourth of an acre. The secret was heavy manuring and thorough

cultivation. PROF. TRACY says: "It is easy to tell by the flower whether a sort of tomato will have smooth fruit or lobed by looking at the pistil. If round like a thread, the ovary beneath is smooth. If flattened or fluted, it is lobed, and so will the fruit be."

THE Niagara Grape Company is said to have done remarkably well, financially, with its grape, the Niagara, sold under restrictions which gave the originators and handlers a fair show for the time, patience and money expended in its propagation.

THE Country Gentleman says: "While the Kieffer may not become a general favorite as an eating pear, it has remarkable qualities for canning. Several years ago we were present at a test of canned Kieffer in competition with Bartlett and two or three other variet es, and the verdict was unanimous for Kieffer. It seemed to combine the good qualities of pear, peach and quince."

L. B. ARNOLD states the amount of evaporated fruit now entering into commerce is not far from a million fifty-pound cases annually. In view of this vast aggregate economics production becomes a study. Prof. Arnold says that though the hot air system is cheaner at first cost and requires less skill in managing than steam, the advantages of the latter over hot air are too numerous to be dis

J. M. GRANGER, of Monteray, Allegan Co. last season used Paris green on his orchard trees for the codling moth, and reports that though the force-pump was not of sufficient capacity, so the work was not properly done he was so well satisfied with the result that he should buy a larger force-pump next season and give it a thorough trial. He used one pound of Paris green in forty gallons of water, applying 't immediately after the blossoms had failen and the apple was just forming. The work of spraying an orchard is not so great as he had anticipated.

NEW ENGLAND horticulturists say that the rosebug on the grape vine can be prevented by laying the vines on the ground, thus caus ing early blossoming and before the rosebus gets around. Mr. Graves, of Sunderland Mass., said he had found that the best fertil izer for the apple and quince was bone potash and stable manure applied late in the fall o early in the spring. Mr. Upton, of North Andover, had found Paris green applied on grape vines as on potato vines most satisfactory as a rosebug destroyer. Mr. Briggs, of Springfield, said be took a pan, filled it with live coals, placed upon them pieces of old rubber, and occasionally wandered in and ou among his peach trees early in the morning and let the smoke of the burning rubber rise n the midst of the foliage. This settled the rosebugs. This application, say three times a week, was sufficient. Bugs on apple trees friends, did it become announced to the and in fact pretty much all foliage could not largely of the later sorts as the market at of good apples. He has taken much pains public and then it was by these friends, at seem to be able to stand the rubber smoke.

Apiarian.

MR. A. I. Root has spent \$1,000 experinenting with foul brood in the endeavor to eradicate it, and now says it would have een cheaper to have burned up his colonies and started new.

Dr. C. C. MILLER'S 363 colonies of bees will this year give him only about 300 pounds of honey. He has already fed out a ton of granulated sugar to his bees. A few years ago his apiary of 172 colonies gave him over eight tons of comb honey

THIRTY-THREE names were proposed for the product of the apiary known as extractwill grow good potatoes. The best time to ed horey, at the late meeting of the North plant is late in fall or early in spring. Of American Bee-keepers' Society, but none of the red raspberry we find three varieties them were so expressive as the term already

MR. G. W. DEMAREE says, in reference to providing bees with water in confinement: A pad made of cotton cloth and filled with fine sawdust, well soaked in water, will hold moisture for a long time and is the best plan I have any knowledge of. When shipping bees by the pound, etc., I have tested the sawdust pad thoroughly, and it has stood the severest trials, holding the moisture till the bees reached the end of their journey, be it long or short.

IF only a very small quantity of granulated honey is put into liquid honey it will all be granulated in a very short time, so barrels or vessels which have held granulated honey will, if refilled with liquid honey, soon cause it all to become solid. In the same way sections which have been partially filled one season and the uncapped cells granulated, will, if used another season, make all the honey granulate.

MR. A. I. ROOT thinks if he owned a small apiary and discovered foul brood in it. he would burn up the whole business rather than endeavor to experiment in curing the disease. If the larva is elastic and ropy it s a sure indication of foul brood. This is a sure test, but the odor is not to be relied up-

THE bee-keepers of the country assembled n convention at Chicago last month, discussed at considerable length the question whether legislation in reference to bee keeping, priority of location, etc., being in cluded, was desirable; and it was the sense of the convention that legislation was neither féasible nor desirable.

JAMES HEDDON, of Dowagiac, tells his brother bee-keepers how he liquifies honey for shipment: "One end of the cellar under my honey-house is partitioned off from the rest of the cellar. In this small space is a stove, and in connnection with the stove is a coil of steam-pipe which heats not only this small space, but a large box above it on THE western portion of Allegan County the first floor. In this box can be placed 800 pounds of honey in cans. The cans are put in at night, a chunk of wood put into the stove and the next morning will find the honey all melted; when it may be removed and a like amount of candied honey put in its place. I can in this manner liquify 1,600 pounds of honey per day with very little labor. The square, jacketed tin cans are the best package for a jobbing trade.

THE Canadian Bee Journal says that a great deal of care should be exercised in outting bees into winter quarters: "If the hives are carried in one at a time in your arms, the end of the frames should stand lengthwise from you because if the frames stand sidewise, the sudden jar of moving causes them to oscillate, disturbing the bees frequently breaking the clusters, causing them to gorge themselves with stores, and rendering the possibility of wintering more difficult, because of the fact that as it is usually warmer in the bee-house than out doors at the time of carrying them in, they will not cluster again so tightly in the bee house or cellar. If placed into winter quar ters without being disturbed they, of course remain clustered in just that much mor compact a form, and will not consume near ly so much food. Before we start to carry them in we close all the entrances, then if they should receive a slight jar that would otherwise disturb them, seeing no light they are not nearly as liable to become excited The entrance blocks are left on the hives in the bee-house until all are in. After making all dark inside the entrance blocks are re moved, leaving the entrance full width We then remove the lid, and the propolis quilt, putting on one that will allow moisture to escape."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Salt Rheum

The agonies of those who suffer from seve

salt rheum are indescribable. The cleansing healing, purifying influences of Hood's Sarsaparilla are unequalled by any other medicine. "I take pleasure in recommending Hood's Sarsaparilla, for it has done wonders for me. I had salt rheum very severely, affecting me over nearly my entire body. Only those who have suffered from this disease in its worst form can imagine the extent of my affliction I tried many medicines, but failed to receive benefit until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then the disease began to subside, the

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N. E. Church, North Chicago, Ill. "My son had salt rheum on his hands and the calves of his legs, so bad that they would erack open and bleed. He took Hood's Sarsaparilla and is entirely cured." J. B. STAN-TON, Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

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for three years, and receiving no benefit from medical treatment I decided to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am now entirely cured of salt rheum; my weight has increased from 108 lbs to 135." MRS. ALICE SMITH, Stamford, Conn. If you suffer from salt rheum, or any blood disease, try Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has cure many others, and will cure you.

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	Chicago Trains.	going west.	from we
	New York Limit'd Exp.	\$1.30 p m	§10.45 p
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	Pacific Express	\$10.15 p m	\$6.00 a
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	Day Express	*9.10 a m	€.45 p
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	BAGINAW AND B		
	Alpena and Mackinaw		•9.10 p
	Mack'aw & Marq'tte Ex.		\$11.00 a
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	Southern Express	§8.25 a m	§9. 10a
	St. L., Cin., Clev. & Col's		€11.45 B
	Grosse Isle Accomoda'n	*4.40 p m	•7.50 a
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	Pacific Express	§9.55 p m	\$10.50 p
	Buffalo and To-	Division	4
	ronto Trains.	Leave,	Arrive
	TORIO TRAIAS.	going east.	from eas
	Accommodation	#5.00 a.m	*8.00 p
	Atlantic & Pacific Exp.	66.10 a m	\$9.40 p
•	New York & Boston Ex.	\$12.05 p m	\$5.90 p
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A. M. +P. M. Le've Arr'e +A. M. P. M. 8 35 5 40 ... Detroit ... 11 90 9 10 7 06 4 10 ... Port Muron ... 11 00 10 80 +P. M. -A. M. 6 50 ... St. Ignace 1 ... 8 39 5 50 *A M.
6 50 St. Ignace 1 8 80
1 00 Marquette *2 66
1 45 Negaunee 2 1 16
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Fine Shropshires for Michigan.

Duke (1175) E. F. B.; dam a Townshend

ewe. In premiums they won first at the

Lady Sheldon E. S. 443, bred by H. J.

Imp. Lady Sheldon was one of the five

shearling ewes that won first at the Oxford-

shire Show, England, this year, and also

stood in the pen that won first, a silver

medal, for pen of fine or medium wooled

sheep at Industrial Exhibition, Toronto,

Dryden's imp. 71, bred by Thomas Frank,

Grand Arbor, Eng., sired by Fascinator 495

E. F. B., bred by T. S. Minton, dam by

Imp. Gibson Queen E. S. 444, was bred

ton (506) E. F. B., dam by Gambetta (597)

Imp. Lady Knowles E. S. 442, bred by

R. M. Knowles, Alston Bassett, England,

sired by Royal Coxcomb (2289) E. F. B.

dam by Colston 413 E. F. B. The balance

of the lot are choice Canadian bred shear-

Stock Notes

MR. H. M. MORSE, of Union City,

Mich., writes: "I have just purchased of

Buckingham, bred by Lord Chesham.

A (1056) E. F. B.

Ont.

E. F. B.

ings and rams.

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DETROIT. MONDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1887.

This Poner is Entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

THE "HOUSEHOLD."

In subscribing with agents for the FARM ER you should be particular to state to them whether or not you wish the HOUSEHOLD supplement. Complaints frequently come in that parties do not receive it, and it invariably turns out to be the result of a misunderstanding between the agent and subscriber. The price of the FARMER alone is \$1 25 per year, and of the FARMER and HOUSEBOLD \$1 50 per year.

WHEAT.

of wheat now held in this city amount to corn in Iowa and paying above Chicago ia 1886. The visible supply of this grain on No. 3, closing dull but firm. Any sudden for the corresponding week in 1886. This Chicago the market closed with corn rather the previous week of 1,720,123 bushels. As day, but higher than a week ago. compared with a year ago the visible sup- Spot No. 2 is quoted there at 48%c, ply shows a decrease of 17,948,375 bu.

in this market, with some signs of weak. sold at 49@49%c for No. 2 yellow, 48c ness which seemed to scare off buyers, and for No. 3 yellow, 483/4@49c for No. 2, and only 1,146,000 bu. against 2,093,000 bu. the operators have tried to break the corn market, not appear to affect the trade here, owing previous week. Prices gave way early in but have not succeeded beyond causing a the week, but later the loss was regained, fractional decline. On Saturday the London largely local. Quotations here are 12@ and at the close on Saturday prices of spot | market was quoted quiet but firm. The higher than the previous Saturlay. Un- steady, with prices a fraction lowdoubtedly the publication of the State crop er than a week ago. The followreport exercised a strengthening influence ing are the latest cable quotations from on this market on Saturday, as both Chica- Liverpool: Spot mixed, 4s. 11d. per centgo and New York showed a slight decline, al; January and February deliveries at 5s. while cables were not very favorable, London being reported easier and Liverpoo barely steady.

The following table exhibits the daily closing prices of spot wheat in this market from

Dec.	1st to Dec. 17t	h, inclu	sive:	
		No. 1 White.	No. 2 Red.	No
Dec.	1	83 14	84	7
* 8	2	85	85	
**	3	85	8414	
4.6	5	86	86	
8.8	6	8416	8416	8
48.	7	85%	8414	
- 64	8	8536	8514	
6 ×	9	84%	85	80
4.5	10	85	85	
6.1	12	8436	8456	
4.6	18	84%	8456	
65	14	8436	8436	8
44	15	94 %	8156	9
4.6	16	5536	85	80
4.6	17	85%	83%	

For No. 2 red the closing prices on the various deals each day of the past week were

Pe Tortowe.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb	M
Monday			****	5
Tuesday	84			
Wednesday				- 8
Thursday		85%	- * *	8
Friday	****	851/6		5
Saturday		85 %		6

The publication of the State report for crop of winter wheat in this State a rather poor one. And the crop in neighboring States is suffering from the same causes as have affected it in Michigan.

It is estimated that the next report of the visible supply will show an increase of over a million of bushels.

The German Parliament has increased much as those proposed by the government.

According to the December report of the D partment of Agriculture the average val-Ine of wheat is 69 cents, only three mills higher than the average last year. It is 82 in New York, 81 in Pennsylvania, 74 in Michigan, 78 in Ohio, 72 in Indiana, 70 in Illinois, 64 in Wisconsin, 62 in Missouri, 61 in Iowa and Kansas, 59 in Minne sota, 58 in Nebraska, and 52 in Dakota The figures given for this State are from 5 to 6c too low. Whose fault is it that such

reports are sent to the Department? At present the movement of winter wheat is very light at all points, and the receipts of spring wheat are not heavy at Minneapolis and Duluth. There has been a plenty of rain in the winter wheat belt, and the condition of the plant has improved in some of the States. Official advices show that the area seeded in Ohio shows a material decrease, and private advices report a decrease in Indiana, Illinois, Kansas,

Kentucky and Tennessee. The December report of the Departm of Agriculture, which will be printed at the end of the month, will contain the estimate of area, product, and value by States, corn. wheat, and oats. It will include a report on

the area and condition of winter grain. STATE JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, week ending Dec. 10, 1887, as per special as on Saturday of the previous week. Good aggregated 240,000 bu., of which 180,000 000 bu, to the Continent. The shipments for have been 23,400,000, including 12,140,000

The following table shows the quantity - Superibers remitting money to this office of wheat "in sight" at the dates named, in fancy dairies, 22@24c; fair to good do, 16@ needs confer a favor by having their letters reg. the United States, Canada, and on passage bured, or by procuring a money order, other- to Great Britain and the Continent of Eu-

1	rope:	
	Visible supply On passage for United Kingdom On passage for Continent of Europe.	Bushe 40,260,6 11,688,6 1,656,6
	Total bushels Dec. 3, 1887 Total previous week. Total two weeks ago Total Dec. 4, 1886	53,604, 52,945, 52,063, 79.302,

The estimated receipts of foreign and mary to say is: Change the address on Michigan home-grown wheat in the English markets FARMER from - Postoffice to -- Postoffice. during the week ending December 10 were 210,400 bu, more than the estimated consumption; and for the eight weeks ending Nov. 26 the receipts are estimated to have been 225,040 bu. less than the consumption. The receipts show an increase of 1,710,324 bu., as compared with the cor responding eight weeks in 1886.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was quoted quiet with poor demand. Quotations for American wheat are as follows: No. 2 winter, 6s. 8d. per cental; No. 2 spring, 6s. 8d.; Club, 6s. 9@6s. 10d.

CORN AND OATS.

CORN.

The receipts of corn in this market the past week were 8,105 bu., against 19,702 bu, the previous week, and 152,654 bu, for the corresponding week in 1886. Shipments for the week were 5,610 bu., against 17,951 bu. the previous week, and 82,267 bu. for the corresponding week in 1886. The visible supply of corn in the country on Dec. 10 amounted to 4,958,865 bu. against 5,236,411 bu, the previous week, and 11,616,837 bu. at the same date in 1886. The visible supply shows a decrease during the week indicated The receipts of wheat in this market the of 277,546 bu. The stocks now held in this past week amounted to 130,758 bu., against city amount to 21,818 bu. against 22,909 bu. 98,397 but the previous week, and 219,039 last week and 98,168 but at the corresb. for corresponding week in 1886. Ship- responding date in 1886. Corn is rather ments for the week were 65,955 bu. against dull but a shade higher than a week against 16,271 bu. the previous week and 28,228 ba. Receipts in this market are very light. It is the corresponding week in 1886. The stocks reported that Illinois farmers are buying 980,503 bu., against 913,762 bu. last week prices for it. Prices in this market and 2,165,674 bu. at the corresponding date are 54%c per bu. for No. 2, and 53%c for Dec. 10 was 41,980,155 bu. against 40,260,- demand would be apt to send prices up, as December delivery at 49c, January at The past week has been rather a dull one 49c, and May at 54%c. By sample, corn 10%d.

The receipts at this point for the week were 11,797 bu., against 21,011 bu. the previous week, and 36,398 bu, for the corresponding week last year. The shipments for the week were 8.832 bu, against 17.951 bu, the previons week, and 9,907 bu, for same week in 1886. The visible supply of this grain on Dec. 10 was 6,233,456 bu., against 6,384,738 bu. the previous week, and 5,122,963 at the corresponding date in 1886. The visible supply shows a decrease of 151,282 bu, for the week indicated. Stocks held in store here amount to 23,016 bu., against

26,494 bu. the previous week, and 28,709 bu, at the corresponding date in 1886. Oats hold up well, and show a slight advance from the prices of a week ago. The advance has been caused by light receipts, especially of No. 2 mixed, which are scarce and in demand. No. 2 white sold up to 34%c, and No. 2 mixed at 33%c per bu. Some dealers regard prices as too high, and expect a decline as soon as receipts increase. But it may be they will not in-December makes the outlook for the next crease as expected, and present values will ger-oil (Can.) cheese during the winter." obtain for the present. At Chicago oats are stronger, and spot and near futures are higher. No. 2 mixed spot are quoted there at 31@31%c, December delivery at 31c, January at 30% c and May at 33% c. Sales by sample were on the basis of 311/4@321/4c for No. 2 mixed, 30@321/c for No. 3 white and 33@34%c for No. 2 white. The New the duties on flour and grains, but not so York market has shown some weakness during the past few days, and there has been a gradual decline in values for both spot and future delivery. Quotations in

> 36@38c, and white do at 38@43c per bu. THE Iowa Jersey Cattle Club, which held its annual convention on the 8th inst, voted manimously to recommend the appoint nent of W. J. G. Dean, of Hanover, this State, as expert judge at the next Iowa State Fair. He acted in this capacity at the last State Fair and gave such universal satisfac-

that market are as follows: No. 2 white

38%@39c; No. 2 mixed, 37%@37%c;

No. 3 white, 37 1/4 c. In futures No. 2 mixed

for January sold at 371/2@38c and May at

391/4@391/sc. Mixed western are quoted at

HON. THOMAS W. PALMER, Senato from this State, has been made Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States Senate, and he will fill the position with credit to himself and benefit to the special industry intrusted to this commit

tion to exhibitors that they want him again.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

Shipments of wheat from India for the and closed with prices just about the same trade, which has become more pronounced this section of the State is 1 and 45-hun- Shropshire sheep, containing six imported half per year for a dollar and a half in cable .3 the New York Produce Exchange, packed dairy is in demand, and commands appear to have declined, but reports are counties is 1 and 88-hundredths bushels and shearlings and lambs. Among the noticebu. were for the United Kingdom and 60,- paid on extra nice packages. Roll does not sell well, and is quoted at 16@18c per lb. the previous week, as cabled, amounted to Creamery is firm at 26@28c, the latter only 220,000 bushels, of which 100,000 went paid for choice. Receipts of fine dairy to the United Kingdom and 120,000 bu. to butter are light and not up to the demand. the Continent. The total shipments from At Chicago fancy grades of butter were in April 1, 1887, which was the beginning good deman i at the close of the week, and on the tariff question before laying ir any 99, 100, 99. of the crop year, to December 10th, prices were steady, while stocks poor in flavor were dull. Receipts of dairy butter bushels to the United Kingdom, 11,260,000 to were light and roll was reported a little the Continent. The wheat on passage from easier. Quotations were as follows: Fancy India Nov. 29 was estimated at 1,616,000 bu. Elgin creamery, 30@31c per lb; fine Iowa, One year ago the quantity was 4,352,000 bu. Wisconsin and Illinois do, 25@27c; fair to good do, 17@23c; low grades, 14@15c 20e; ordinary do, 121/2@14e; common and packing stock, 12@12%c; roll butter, 16@ 18c; grease, 6@8c. The New York market is quiet, steady, and with few changes to note in the trade. The Daily Bulletin says in its review of the market:

"The butter market generally the past week has ruled slow, and with mild, unfavorable weather and the holiday season rapidly approaching, when it is natural to expect a slow movement, and much of the creamery arriving lacking in body and keeping quality, and whose chief merit is freshness, which would soon be lost by holding, thus causing receivers to be anxious to move as soon after arrival as possible, all have combined to make a weak and unsettled market. Really fancy creamery has not been in any surplus and held about the same, but the demand has been less eager and the tone no more than steady. State dairy butter has come forward freely, but really fancy from favorite sections not plenty and steadily sustained, but all other grades dragging. The Western packings have sympathized in the general depression, and nearly all grades showing a weaker ap pearance. At the close the weather is colder, and, if it continues, will probably have a favorable influence, though a quiet market is generally expected until after the holi-

Quotations in that market on Saturday were as follows: EASTERN STOCK.

Creamery, State, tubs	20	000000	
Creamery, Penn., fancy		@32	
Creamery Western, fancy	32	@33	
Creamery, prime	25	6628	
Creamery, good	20	@24	
Creamery, fair	17	@18	
Creamery, Western, June	17	2012:2	
State dairy tubs, fancy	25	@27	
State dairy, tubs, good	22	@24	
State gairy, tubs, fair	19	@21	
State dairy tubs, ordinary	17	a 18	
State dairy, Welsh, tabs, fancy		@25	
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, prime	1313	@23	
State dairy, Welsh, tubs, fair to good	19	@21	
State entire dairies, fancy		@23	
State entire dairies, prime	21	@22	
State entire dairie, fair to good	19	@20	
State dairy firkins, good to prime	20	@22	
WESTERN STOCK.			
Western Creamery, fancy	29	@30	
Western imitation creamery, choice	23	@25	
Western do, good to prime	19	221	
Western do, ordinary	15	@16	
Western dairy, fine	21	@22	
Western dairy, good	16	2419	
Western dairy, ordinary	14	@15	
Western factory, fancy	22	@23	
Western factory, current make,		-	
prime	19	2020	
Western factory, ordinary	14	@16	
Rolls, fresh, fancy	21	@ 22	
Rolls, good to prime	19	@20	
Rolls fair	9.00	COTH	

The exports of butter from Atlantic 032 the previous week, and 59,928,530 stocks are very light for the season. At ports for the week ending Dec. 17 were 123,366 lbs., against 177,460 lbs. the prefor the corresponding week in 1886. This shews an increase from the amount reported unsettled and lower than early in the previous. The exports for the corresponding week in 1886. This contains the correspo ing week in 1886 were 189,751 lbs.

The quietness which has ruled in this market for the past month continues, and there is not a feature of interest to report. the aggregate sales of spot and futures were 47 1/4 @47 1/4 c for No. 3. A number of Chicago | The ups and downs of other markets do probably to the fact that the trade is 121/c for full cream Michigan, 101/@11c L'verpool market was reported quiet but for Ohio and 121/2@13c for New York. Good to choice skims are quoted at 9@100 per lb. At Chicago the market is steady but the demand is only moderate. Eastern buyers are doing a little. Receipts are not large, and full creams remain firm. O totations were as follows: Choice full cream cheddars, 10% @11% per lb; flats (2 in a box), 111/c; Young America, 111/4@12c; low grades, 6@5c; skims, choice, 7@8c fancy 1-lb skims, 9@10c. The New York market may be reported quiet, steady and unchanged. The N. Y. Daily Bulletin

"Cheese met with a very good home de mand during the greater portion of the week and while it was somewhat uneven ly divided among the dealers, a nice agregate bunch of stock has been taken ou and started toward consumption. Had not been for this movement on domesti secount, it would have shown up a pretty narrow sort of market, as the export de nand was practically suspended and the majority of shippers refused to negotiate, with a strong probability that they will now get no orders of importance until after the turn of the year. Stocks have been very well held, and some of the owners look for better rates, while no one who can be con sidered in any way authoritative as yet talks

bearish. "There is nothing of special interest from the country this week except certain reports tending to indicate a pretty good receipt at this port of through shipped in

Quotations in that market Satur	day we	ere
as follows:		
State factory, fancy, fall-made	11%	
State factory, choice	1116001	1%
State factory good to prime	11 @1	1%
State factory fair	10%@1	
State factory ordinary	9%@1	
State factory, light skims, fine	9 @	
State factory, part skims, good	8 @	
State factory, part skims, fair	7160	
State factory, skims, ordinary	6 6	
State factory dead skims	8 @	5
Ohio flats, fine	111/2@	
Pennsylvania skims	1%@	21/2
	**	

The receipts of cheese in the New York market the past week were 30,110 boxes against 36,980 boxes the previous week and 18,905 boxes the corresponding week in 1886. The exports from all Atlantic ports for the week were 1,115,532 lbs. against 1,175,759 lbs. the previous week, 5, 322, 790 lbs, two weeks ago, and 1,303,267 lbs, the corresponding week in 1886.

The Liverpool market on Saturday was steady, with American cheese quoted at 58s. per cwt., the same figures as quoted one week ago.

THE December crop report of the Depart ment of Agriculture gives the acreage in potatoes in the United States in 1887 as 2,300,000, the average yield 50 bushels per acre. This gives a crop of 134,000,000 bushels erop of last year was 163,000,000 bushels, and of 1883 208,164,426 bushels. Certainly the crop is a very short one this season.

During the year ending November 30th Michigan built 717 miles of new railroad.

The market has been steady all week, markets is the continued inactivity in the dreths bushels in Ionia. The average for consignment last week of half a carload of to give you a paper worth a dollar and a within the past ten days. Values do not dredth bushels. The average in the central lewes, the balance being Canadian bred, money, a purely business transaction. 18@20c per lb., with a cent more willingly prevalent of shading prices on the part of in the State 1 and 53-hundredths bushels. holders to secure sales. This is noted in The condition of live stock is not quite imp. Lady Superior E. S. 441, bred by T. last week in San Francisco and passed stocks beyond absolute present needs, and we shall probably have a dull and fluctuating market until the whole subject is settled one way or another.

At Boston sales have been made the past week on a basis of 321/4@33c for Ohio and Pennsylvania XX, 30@31c for X do., 281/4 @30e for Michigan X, 36e for Michigan medium clothing, 38c for Ohio do., 37@38c for Ohio 1/8 blood combing, and western that city says of the market: "It is usually the case that firmness

abroad affects our markets here for domestic wools, but such is not the case now. Tariff agitation and the general indifference of manufacturers have a greater bearing on the market than the stronger feeling developed abroad. There is no material change. therefore, to notice the condition of the market. It is impossible to induce manufacturers to operate beyond their immediate wants. It is claimed that heavy weight goods are not opening at satisfactory prices; that the outlook is unfavorable for woolen goods generally, and that there is nothing in the situation to warrant manufacturers in carrying large stocks of the raw material. On some grades this week lower prices have been accepted. Michigan X fleeces are easier, and Oregon, Texas, California and other unwashed wools are moving at very low prices only.

The Philadelphia Record says of that market:

"The wool market during the last week has been very dull. It is the season for mill repairs, the changing of looms from light to | ford for his future success. heavy goods, and the closing of accounts on the year's business; and, as usual at this time manufacturers are unwilling to buy be-yond urgent wants. Their conservatism is ncreased by the pending tariff uncertainty although the majority of wool mer and local manufacturers express the belief that no measure looking to a repeal of the wool duties will be passed at this session of Con-

From Bradstreets' we get the following reports on the markets:

regular, and as a rule no decided change in the state of trade during the next few weeks is looked for. The demand week by week now compares well with last year, but manufacturers are not stocking up for the future to any extent. Favorable advices are received from abroad, but, on the other hand, the outlook for heavy-weight fabrics is yet uncertain. Bugers in the country are gradually clearing up the fall Texas clip, and the Ohio stocks are moving toward the mills. The condition of the Texas product is bet ter than last autumn. Little is doing in fall California wool, and the receipts at San Francisco have been considerably less than last year at this time. 'In the Boston market there is a mod-

erate demand for domestic wool, but little is doing in foreign stock. Prices are substantially unchanged. Fine fleeces are quiet. Michigan X is weak at the current valuations. There is a little stir in delaine wools, and pulled wool has no special

Current quotations for leading descrip-

ear: Dec. 16, '86.	Dec. 16, '86
	3169336
bio & Pa XX 36@ c	32@ C
hio & Pa XX and above 35@37c	32 233c
lichigan X	297230c
ine Ohio delaine 37@38c	85@ c
o. 1 combing39@41c	35@40c
exas spring, 12 months 23 226c	17@21c

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

How Crops and Live Stock Looked Decem ber 1st to the Correspondents of the State Department.

For this report returns have been received rom 856 correspondents representing 659 townships. Five hundred and eighty-four of these returns are from 411 townships in the southern foor tiers of counties, and 139 reports are from 121 townships in the central four tiers of counties.

Wheat goes into winter in poor condition Compared with average years the con dition is reported at 85 per cent in the south ern counties, 85 in the central, 93 in the orthern, the average for the State being 87 per cent. One year ago the figures for the southern counties were 95, for the northern 102, and for the State 97. Compared with Nov. 1st there is a loss of seven per cent in the southern counties, four in the central, and three in the northern counties

This loss in condition of wheat is due to ontinued dry, cool weather during the onth of November. No rain of conseuence fell in the principal wheat-growing ections of the State until the 24th to the 27th of the month, and the total rainfall of the month was less than the normal by from 18-hundredths of an inch in the southern two tiers of counties to 77-hundredths of an inch in the four tiers of counties immediately north of them. The average rainfall in October in these six tiers of counties was nearly one inch below the normal. and the total rainfall in the State from March 1 to December 1 was 7 and 56-hundredths inches below the normal.

The temperature in November in the outhern six tiers of counties was slightly below, while in October it was about six degrees below the normal.

Correspondents have very generally commented on the damage to wheat by drouth and low temperature.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of November at 299 elevators and mills. Of these 237 are in the southern four tiers of counties, which is 47 per cent, and 41 are in the fifth and sixth tiers of counties, which is 46 per cent of the whole number in these sections respectively. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 934,405, of which 234,857 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties; 275,485 bushels in the second tier; 141,829 bushels in the third tier; 200, 920 bushels in the fourth tier; 70,799 bush els in the fifth and sixth tiers; and 10.51 bushels in the northern counties. At 46 elevators and mills, or 15 per cent of the whole number from which reports have bee received, there was no wheat marketed

during the month. The total of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September, Octo and November is 4,638,073.

The yield of clover seed in the southern countles ranges from 96-hundredths of a The principal feature in the eastern wool bushel in Cass county to 1 and 84-hun- C. S. Bingham, of Vernon, received a thousand dollars in a lottery, but we agree

several sales of Michigan X, which are re- up to the average. In the southern coun- & S. Bradburn, Astwood Hill, England, strong resolutions against lowering the ported to have been made on a basis of 28 1/2 ties horses are 97 per cent, cattle 94, sheep sired by Rector (1769) E. F. B., winner of | duty on wool. per lb., the lowest range yet reached. There 96, and swine 95, comparison being with first premium at R. A. S. E., Shrewesbury, seems to be a general disposition among stock in "good, healthy, and thrifty con- Eng., and hired by J. Darling in 1884 for manufacturers to await action by Congress dition." One year ago the figures were 99, 210 guineas (\$1,050); R-ctor by Taunton

The acres and yield of potatoes in 1886 given are subject to further revision. The Dominion Industrial Exhibition, Toronto, total area in the State was 119,963 acres, and the total yield 11, 146,051 bushels.

CONSCIENCE.

A few years ago Mr. William Wreford, of this city, had in his employ a young Scotch boy. He worked for him about two years fine fleeces at 28c per 1b. The Journal of and during the time discharged his duties faithfully. He then concluded to take Horace Greeley's advice and "go west." Things moved on in Detroit just the same after his departure and he had about dropped out of the mind of his old employer, but was agreeably recalled again by the receipt of the following letter:

> MR. WREFORD-Dear Sir: I stole one nundred dollars, or about that much, from you while in your employ. Hoping you will forgive me I return it.

The letter contained five twenty-dollar bills. It was a great surprise to Mr. Wreford, who had never in the least suspected the young man of having made free with his till. The boy, now grown to manhood, is employed in one of the largest business concerns in the west and on a fair road to fortune. His conscience overcame his pride and forced him to make this restitution. It is unnecessary to say that he is freely forgiven, and has the best wishes of Mr. Wre-

Death of Prof. J. C. Holmes.

Prof. J. C. Holmes, of this city, an old

E. Waite & Son, Lagrange, Wis., the Poland and highly esteemed citizen and accom-China boar Tecumseh 2d 6155 O tio Record. plished scholar, died very suddenly at his winner of first prize and sweepstakes at office on Friday, 16th inst, of apoplexy. Wisconsin State Fair of 1884, '85 and '86, Prof. Holmes was engaged in the dry-goods bred by E. & J. M. Klever, Bloomingberg, business in this city in his earlier years, Ohio; sire, Tecumseh 4339; dam, Greenand amassed a considerable fortune, but wood I X L 6th 8426. Tecumseh 2d "The prevailing temper is somewhat ir- his later life was devoted to scientific rewill head the Union Herd, assisted by Zach search and study of educational methods. 4495 O." He was for many years connected with the agricultural interests of the State, being W. E. BOYDEN, of Delhi Mills, has sold one of the committee which had in charge o Mr. A. E. Phelps, of Dexter, the young the founding of the Agricultural College, Renick Rose of Sharon buil Sharon Duke of and a member of its first faculty; he also Springbrook 77807, by Duke of Crow Farm was Secretary of the State Agricultural Society in 1854. In 1852 he established the Minnie 7th by the renowned 4th Duke of Horticultural Gazette, which was after-Geneva 7931. The dam of Sharon Duke of wards united with the FARMER, of which Springbrook was got by Geneva Wild Eyes he became the horticultural editor. He 51776, and he by 4th Duke of Geneva 7931 was much interested in all matters pertainso that he has a good per cent of the 4th ng to pomology, and instrumental in effect-Duke blood right near the top. This young ing the organization of a number of local bull is not only finely bred but is a grand orticultural societies in the southeastern good animal-straight, square built, and part of the State. He was prominent in well proportioned. He is already the sire onnection with the Detroit Scientific Association, during its existence, and took great pride and pleasure in microscopic reearches and the arrangement of the Sofully aware of that. ciety's collection of specimens, now a part of the public library here. As a compiler of J. H. TAFT, of Mendon, reports the fol-

the early history of the State, Prof. Holmes accomplished more than any other individ ual; he was prime mover in the organization of the State Pioneer Society, and displayed rare judgment, patience and dis crimination in editing the data and papers in the Society's archives, a work which largely devolved upon him. His profound knowledge, public spirit, genial manner

his associates in his public labors, and the

genuine affection of his personal friends.

American Poland China Record Co.

The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Po-

land China Record Co. will be held at the

Clifton House, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the

18th of January, (being the third We does-

day), at 1 o'clock p. m., and it will last

during Thursday, the 19th. The first day

will be devoted to the business of the Com-

pany, and Thursday will be given to the read-

ng of papers and general discussion that

will be profitable and interesting to swine

breeders, especially for new beginners. We

have the promise of the presence

of many of the most experienced

breeders of the different States. All

breeders of Poland Chinas are cordially

invited. We have arrangements made with

Persons attending the meeting, who

ing home, must pay full fare on each line

agent of each line traveled, at the railway

station, from the agent on each line going

to the meeting, that they paid full fare as

delegates to the meeting. The most of the

lines in the west have supplied their agents

out for parties who pay full fare and apply

for receipt, but there are a few lines which

Vol. 9 of Record will close January 15th

WE call the attention of our readers to

he announcement in our columns of the

Prairie Farmer, a most valuable journa

or every family in country, village or city

Its household department is one of the best.

The novel business feature of \$100 insur

ance with each subscription, will interest

the reader. For particulars see the adver

JOHN GILMORE, Secretary

e a rousing meeting.

Secretary of the meeting.

oook closes

Truly, "a good man has gone."

To Mowery & Thoms, Sherwood To D Embley, Mendon, one ram lamb and unostentatious Christian life, won for him the heartfelt respect and admiration of

MR. L. S. DUNHAM, of Concord, Jack son County, reports the following sales of stock from his flock of Shropshires: To J. W. Saliard, Romeo, 13 recorded

Hampshires since Nov. 1.

ewes; one imported ewe. No. 86; two twoshear ewes, No. 34 and 4; and ten sh ing ewes, Nos. 2, 9, 15, 16, 80, 21, 88, 100, 99, and 98.

ewing sales from his flock of imported

To J. McEwein, Leonidas, one ram lamb.

To R. J. Stole, Constantine, Mich., three recorded two-shear ewes.

To Joel Gleason, Glendive, Montana, on shearling ewe, No. 79, and one ram lamb,

To L. Hunt, Quincy, Mich., one ram To Spencer Loud, Chicago, Ill., one ram To J. F. Knapp, Quincy, Mich., one re

To Wooden Brothers, Pulaski, Mich. e recorded ram lamb. To Charles Scribner, Pulaski, Mich., two

ecorded ram lambs. To Joseph Greer, Ithaca, Mich., one shearling ran To A. A. Freeman, Ithaca, Mich., one

shearling ram To W. R. Ford, Richfield Center, Ohio one ram lamb, No. 25. To Mrs. Anna Newton, Pontiac, Mich. one imported ewe.

the Western State Passenger Association to Among the visitors at the FARMER office return persons who attend the meeting at he past week was Robert McKay, Esq., of one-third regular rates. Also greatly re-Romeo, who dropped in on his return from duced rates at the Clifton House. Let there Lansing, where he had been attending the sessions of the State Grange. In discussing the effects of taking the tariff off wool. wish the benefit of the one-third fare return-Mr. McKay was strongly of the opinion that it would cripple the industry in the United traveled going and get a receipt from the States. He has a flock of high grade Me rinos, numbering over 600, which this year gave him an average clip of over eight lbs per head of washed wool, and brought the highest price in the market. It is a flock of which the owner is justly proud, and we with blank certificates, which they will fill would like to see five thousand just such flocks in Michigan.

only require a certificate of attendance We call attention to the advertisement of signed by the Secretary of the meeting. Mrs. J. Faltis & Son. This firm have for a Parties living off the main lines leading to number of years been doing a very large Cedar Rapids should correspond with the business in poultry in the Central market. General Passenger Agent of their road, Owing to a large increase in their business stating that they intend to go to the meeting, from their station, and he will instruct the they have been compelled to seek larger quarters and have fitted up the store 301 agent to give certificates to be signed by the Woodward Avenue, in the most convenient manner to successfully carry on the business, still retaining their stall in the Cen-Please send in pedigrees, so as to avoid the rush and mistakes, which would tral market. At the Woodward Avenue ot occur if pedigrees were sent in time to store they will also handle choice brands of ave them properly loked over before the butter and fresh eggs. This firm will pay Pedigrees received after that the highest market price for poultry, choice date must be filed for insertion in 10th volbutter and fresh eggs.

> WE this week send notifications to all of ur subscribers whose subscriptions expire on January 1st, 1888. If they will all renew promptly it will save us a vast amount of work on our mail lists. It will also insure their not missing a copy of the paper. And by the way, when you are renewing your own subscription, see if you cannot get a neighbor to join you. We do not promise

you a hundred dollar life insurance, a house and lot, a gold watch or a chance to draw a

able ones is imp. Lady Bradburn E. S. 440, The Wool Association of California met

NEWS SUMMARY.

Michigan. Detroit's public library has sixty thousand

The condition of the insane paupers in the Ont., also stood in the pen that won the ranch County poor-house is said to demand special first premium and silver medal for an investigation. pen of fine or medium wooled sheep. Imp.

Wheat is worth 80 cents in East Saginaw, ecause the roads are so bad farmers will not bring it into town. Sheldon, of Brailes, Eng., sired by Lord James Lawrence, the bank burglar sh Shrewsbury (2156) E. F. B., he by Commander (1816) E. F. B.; dam by Sheldon's

Galesburg on the night of the 10th, died from his wound on the 16th. That town has shipped 47,000 bushels

nips and 58,000 bushels of potatoes the past Gov. Luce has resigned his office as master of the State Grange. Thomas Mari rien, will endeavor to fill the governor's

A little daughter of Mrs. P. P. Hitchcock. of Jackson, swallowed a pin a few days ago. which lodged in the lungs and caused has eath. In the public schools of Grand Rapids there are 635 pupils who use tob

and the victims of the habit range from flye years upward. by A. S. Gibson, Springhill, Eng., sired by Mrs. Calphurnia Fletcher, of Niles, sues J Goodwill (2623) E. F. B., he by Dunmas-McQuirk, saloonkeeper, for \$10,000, alieging her husband's death was brought about by

quor obtained of him. Fred Zerber and his son John, farmers Riga township, Lenawee County. arrest charged with having set fire to Jacob Matzinger's barn last week.

It costs half a million dollars to run th public schools of Detroit for a year. Out of 6,973 children between the ages of five and 20, only 21,434 attend school. The postmasters of those cities which are

favored with the free delivery system are not in love with it. They find their expensive office outlits more or less useless. The Adrian postmaster pockets a loss of \$350. There is a pretty island in Long Lake, in enton township, Genesee County, said to elong to the United States. A bill has been atroduced into the House of Represe

park. well known in Jackson, who was serving a sentence of five years in an English prison for swindling, died in the prison recently. His doubt was pographic. eath was no great loss to the community alleged.

o donate the island to the township

Outsiders are overcome by the ites of justice at Battle Creek. Frank Pearce got ten years in prison for stealing \$35 worth of truck, and Eugene Converse, who embez zled \$3,700 which had been intrusted to eare, gets only five years for his offe Kalamazoo smiles when she remembe hat notwithstanding Minneapolis is the big 38332, he by Airdrie of Ashwood 34334, out gest town, Fuller & Sons' wood-working es

tablishment is about to remove to Kalamazoo and put up two large buildings for the manufacture of washboards, clothes-wringers, Two boys, Lynn Crosby and George Wilson having said they were the parties who fired Mrs. Conner's barn, near Holly, 'ast July, the sheriff took them in charge last week,

ovs say they were hired to set the fire A. E. Joscelyn, who, something over a year

of some excellent calves, which partake of his quality and make up. Mr. Phelps has a prize in this bull, but we presume he is was adjudged not guilty on his second at the second control of Common last week. The jury disc trial at Corunna last week. The jury disagreed on the first trial. Jennie Smith, daughter of a farmer living near Lamont, eloped with

full-blooded negro named McGee, last week a marriage at home having been summarily prevented by her grieved and indignant pa The father has disowned and di Larry Finn, of Marquette, who murdere

his wife Nov. 26 in a fit of drunker rage, has already been tried, convicted, and sentenced to prison for life. He manifested utter indif-ference to his fate. The dealers who sold him the liquor which crazed him got a scath ng by the judge, but continue their bus

The new crematorium in this city being now npleted, the body of Mrs. Barbara Schov of Milersburg, O., was cremated on the 10th in accordance with her dying request. The cremation was a success, and it is said that among the few who were present several inverts to this new method of disposing of the bodies of the dead were made.

The " Village Improvement Society " sed of some of the bright boys and girls rmingham, have caused 18 new lamps be donated to the town for street lighting purposes. That's right; bring up the youn people to be enterprising and public-spirited and you will have that kind of men and we men for citizens when they grow up. The A. W. Wright Lumber Company hav

175,000,000 feet of pine timber in Roscommon.
Clare and Gladwin Counties, 90 miles from
Saginaw, which never has been entered by
woodsmen. The company also owns a 1,200
acre farm which is largely devoted to growng hav, and on which is the largest harn i Michigan. It holds 200 tons of hay and ook 90,000 shingles to cover it. J. M. Orcutt, "superintendent of the Bobe nian Oats and Cereal Company" of Ypsilant

was so discouraged by the result of the suit

at Flint against A. W. Hanmer, that it is she eged he has made up his mind 'twere better to endure the rigors of a Canadian winter hear the wayneth likely to follow from the prothan the warmth likely to follow further pro secution in Michigan. He is reported to be worth thousands of dollars, taken farmers by this nefarious swindle The ghostly shadows and mysterious noise in an unoccupied house at Bay City, which gave rise to ghost stories that "riz yer har right off yer 'ead," and effectually scared away tenants, have been investigated by a courageous citizen and found to be the shadows of adjoining trees cast by the electric light, and the scraping of the boughs against the side of the building trees.

the sides of the building. And now a man bravely asserts "he wasn't scared. The Reading Telephone says farmers in hat vicinity have been giving large orders for groceries to Toledo parties, who agreed to buy their poultry, butter, etc , at pri to eight cents per pound above home rates, delivered at Toledo. When the farmers got their produce down to Toledo they found the firm, but could not get more for their butter and eggs than other firms were paying. Now they vow they will not take the groceries they contracted for, and will patronize home

Why is this thus? The Adrian Press says We have had a little experience in the intri-cacy of commercial business. We sough some good appies in our home market, an paid \$3.75 per barrel. We tried to buy som Spitzenburgs, but could get none. We hear a Weston dealer say that he had secured some apples from New York, and that he had some of the varie; y we sought. They were shipped to us, and we paid just a dollar cartage, than we paid at home.

A company to evaporate vegetables is to be water, which amounts to from 60 to 90 per cent, is extracted from all vegetables an then they are ground to a powder which it is claimed will be practically everlasting and will retain all the original strength at of the vegetable. Pumpkins have be pared in a similar way for some time s now claimed that Mr. McKinney has patent ed processes for thus preparing all other vegetables.

Jerry White, owner of a small farm near Flushing, was found dead in the woods a few days ago. Suspicion fell upon one Daniels, who was the last person seen in White's company, and he was arrested. After telling

ily weakened and confessed his awful crime, the best of thousands of people are hundreds of thousands of people are hundreds of thousands of people are hundreds of thousands of people are homeless and starving. The Emperor has given 2,000,000 taels, and foreigners are contributing liberally. The situation is aggravated by the intensely cold weather.

General.

he United States Fish Commission gives Mexico 5,000 young carp as a present. The Oklahoma boomers threaten another

o Indian Territory in the spring. of \$11,000,000, the largest ever known.

ne Western Union Telegraph Company's revenue for November amounts to \$1,500,

capt. Mulford Rich, of Cape Cod, has a acdal presented him for rescuing 21 persons

persons emigrated from Canada to the ted States in 1887.

The short supply of copper "in sight" is for a rise in prices.

otatoes are being imported largely into country from Ireland and Scotland, as as 30,000 sacks.per week being received. riness failures for the past week in the sf 254 last week and 288 same week last

Stamford recently was the richest Connecticut, began life as an errand John Jacob Astor died at New York

ricans bought the choicest of the tim d at the sale of timber on the crown foronto, Ont., which netted the local

Vulcan iron works at St. Louis have town, because of a withdrawal of orders ad to be due to the free trade tendency President's message.

G. Whittier, "the Quaker poet, verse, simple and harmonious as his ter, has endeared him to the reading reached his 80th birthday last Satur-

ore: at Crescent, Cal., was blown down eavy wind on the 14th, and its 16 in-had a narrow escape. Mrs. Clementine and her daughter were killed by the

stic manufactures by wearing an over-mate from wool raised on his Worcester n in Washington, and don't care a

arm laborer at \$3 per month when he years old, but engaged in lumbering let enterprises, made money and bewill blow the biggest known man-of-t of the water. Now the next thing to build a bigger and stronger war ves-liet the inventors invent something

ere is now continuous railroad communiional bridge over the St. Mary, which

The book-keeper of the Manufacturers' ank at Philadelphia, Joseph Knight, who do held that position thirty-five years, n28-13t been arrested for embezzling between and \$70,000. It is said his peculi

trie works at West Chester, Pa., on Frilay, five persons were instantly killed and hree badly hurt. A 90-feet smoke-stack was demolished by the force of the explosion. A 10-year-old girl who was returning from

Seven members of a family named Harris, iving near Wessington, Dak., were burned o death in the fire which destroyed their nouse on the 12th. The only survivors are fr. Harris, his eidest boy, and Mrs. Harris'

of England, including the great London and the Royal shows. We coffer first class animals of the choicest breeding at very low prices. Every animal recorded and guaranteed. Visitors welcome. Catalogues on application. white labor to keep the machines gonere is about \$750,000 invested, but if bagers fail in an experiment to run with negro hands, the stockholders e most of it.

he Freedman Aid Society, in its 19 years existence, has expended \$2,000,000 in eductional work in the South, and owns \$1,000, worth of property. It has established 84 loos, employing 124 teachers for sold the sale of W. E. North and Dwight But. employing 124 teachers, for colored and for whites, 15 schools, with 88 ers. It wants \$250,000 to carry on the or year's work and has only \$700.

ands W. Hopkins, of Kansas City, whose skilled in 1882 by the accidental dis-of a shot-gun he was handling, son in presence of some of the board-fashionable boarding house where he topping last week, and is dead. His n to newspaper fame was the facility which he had squandered a large fortune in he had inherited.

suit against James Gordon Bennet, Y. Herald, for \$500,000 for libel, be-ti the exposure of the company's al-nines in Arizona. Joseph H. Reall, of the company, estimates his repudamaged \$250,000 worth by the same and has begun suit for that sum. dy can begin a suit, and there are not those who allege these "suits" are nly a big game of bluff."

man, formerly employed in the Bu-Regraving and Printing, at Washing-d last week from the effects of poison as used in printing greenbacks. While sbeets of bills with the fresh green in them she inhaled the pois and acquired a disease from which or recovered. The ink used upon the caks is the same as that used in printlew two cent stamps, and it is uny dangerous to moisten the back of smps with the lips or tongue, as many

serve with Hammond, just arrested at letter, Illi., for violation of the revenue is asserted to be an adventurer who mes any role that for the time best suits surpose. He has belonged to five religious iminations, preaching in four of them, been a Mason, Oddfellow, Knight of Pysen a Mason, Oddfellow, Knight of Pysen a Mason, Oddfellow, Knight of Pysen will be a son of Temperance, and had been sitted from slinf them. He married three lifes from slinf them. He married three lifes from slinf them. lied from all of them. He married, three s. wemen of considerable property; the and second wives died suddenly, after ced an insurance on their lives, the found in a stupor from which s roused with difficulty, after Hamand had captured her bank account and a morfgage she owned without her knowler. His paths were very devicus, and he probably have a season for reflection uppast errors in some penitentiary.

Foreign.

ys: atri-ight and ome ard ired had rere and

The the per and it is and over predict ent-ther

The German Reichstag will not increase the ax on imported wheat and rye.

Germany wants to purchase the telegraph les between that country and England and uce rates. The cables are valued at 7,000,-Austria and Germany are reported to have

en paying especial attention to the condi-on of the railroads adjacent to Russian ter-fory, by which troops and supplies may be assed on the frontier.

The parties arrested for their responsibility in connection with the Theatre Comique fire at Paris, by which so many lives were lost, have been discharged, except the manager, who pays a fine of 200 francs, and is imprisoned three months, and the fireman, who is punshed by a month's imprisonment.

The Yellow river has overflowed the provace of Hanau, in China, occasioning the most wide-spread devastation and loss of life ever an record in modern times. Eleven large

ag any connection with the murder, he fin-

Railroad Rates for the Holidays.

The Wabash will sell tickets for one fare for the round trip on December 24, 25, 31, and January 1, good to return until January 3rd.

The Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, De-T. V. Powderly, prominent in the Knights troit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Labor organization, is reported seriously and Michigan Air Line and Detroit Division of the Grand Trunk Railway will sell round trip tickets for the holidays, to all Canadian points west of and including Toronto, Niagara Fails and Buffalo at half rates. Tickets Peninsular Decorative Wall and Fresco Paints, Belle Isle White Lead, will be sold on December 24, 25, 26, and 31, Peninsular Floor Paints, January 3, 1888, inclusive.

The Michigan Central, F. & P. M., L. S. & M. S., and Detroit, Lansing & Northern railng to large purchases by speculators to roads will make a holiday rate of one fare for the round trip. Tickets on sale Dec. 24, 25, en. T. K. Smith, of Philadelphia, chief of Grant's staff at the close of the war, a last week, 67 years of age. good to return until Jan. 3rd inclusive.

A clergyman, after years of suffering from that loathsome disease, Catarrh, and vainly trying every known remedy, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from stamped envelope to Prof. J. A. Lawrence, 212 East 9th St., New York, will receive the recipe free of charge.

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FARM

SMYRNA BELLS made of Amalgam steel metal, and for volume

Clydesdale, English Shire and A CLEVELAND BAY HORSES.



Smyrna, Mich.

AUCTION SALE

If you wish to purchase Holstein Friesians attend the sale of W. E. North and Dwight Buttolph on Wednesday, Decembrilst. at 10 a.m. The list includes the two-year old bull Duke of Clinton No. 1647 H. F. H. B.; cow Maike 2d No. 107 D. F. H. B.; cow Kasstra No. 2190 H. F. H. B.; cow Bangma 2d No. 2673 D. F. H. B.; cow Keiterp of Clinton No. 2385 H. F. H. B.; yearling heifer Maike 4th D. F. H. B.; and two calves, one from Kleiterp of Clinton, the other from heifer Maike 4th D. F. H. B.; and two calves, one from Kleiterp of Clinton, the other from Bangma 2d. The sale will be held on the Royal Oak road 18 miles from Detroit and five miles northeast from Birmingham. The cattle are from the herds of W. Rowley and Bruce Phillips.

DWIGHT BUTTOLPH.

For the finest poultry, the best butter and the freshest eggs go to

MRS. J. FALTIS & SON, No. 301 Woodward Avenue, or S all No. 3 Cer tral Market. Game in season. Telephone: Woodward Avenue, 1,131; Central Market, 1,27 The highest market price paid for dress of or live poultry, fresh eggs and choice butter.

Duroc-Jersey Swine.

A choice lot of fall pigs, young, sows bred and boars fit for service. All stock recorded. Price low. Write for prices - Address QUINCY MeBRIDE, Burton, Mich.

Contains about 250 acres: 170 acres under high state of cultivation, balance in meadow and timber; new house, good fences, three good wells with living water on two sides the farm; new Perkins windmill; situated only two miles southeast of the village of White Pigeon. Price only \$50 00 per acre; terms one-half down with five years time on balance at six per cent interest. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars address

T. E. CLAPP, Banker, White Pigeon, St. Joseph Co., Mich.



P. K. DEDERICK & CO., Albany. I.. Y jy4-1tiamo8t

WANTED.

Wanted, a thoroughly honest temperate, practical man as farm foreman. He must be systematic and orderly, a good manager of men and willing to learn and obey orders. His wife should be a good housek eper. A good position for the right couple. Address giving references and experience. JONES, FARMER offle, 42 West Larne d street, Detroit.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Peninsular Ready Mixed Paints, Peninsular White and Tinted Leads in all de-

sirable shades, Peninsular Coach, Carriage and Buggy Paints, | Peninsular Permanent Red, nine choice colors, quick-drying and ready | Vulcan Iron Ore Paints,

for use, Peninsular Coach Colors ground in Japan,

Peninsular Sash Paints. Peninsular Brick Reds. Peninsular Domestic Paints. Maple Leaf Permanent Green,

Peninsular Wood and Iron Fillers,

Windsor White Lead, and January 1 and 2, all good to return until Peninsular Fire-Proof Barn and Roof Paints, Pure Putty, Etc. SPECIAL PAINTS MADE TO ORDER. All the Peninsular brands we warrant free from adulterations. Being makers of dry colors us great advantage over those who simply grind and mix their paints.

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Choice Young Stock For Sale at Reasonable Prices. Write for Particulars.

CHAMPION GOLD MEDAL STUD O Cleveland Bays and English Shires No pampered old stock or work out or blothloom.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS. Being crowded for room for the next Ninety Days we will make EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES TO REDUCE OUR HERD OF CATTLE. A grand opportunity to secure foundation stock at a low figure. Send for an illustrated Descriptive Pamphlet and mention this paper. GEO. E. BROWN & CO., Aurora, Kane Co., Illinois.

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The above Scale, which will weigh from quarter of an ounce to 240 lbs., will be sent to any address for \$3, and the "Farmer" sent one year also. You can have the scale sent to one address and the "Farmer" to another if desired. The "Farmer" is \$1.50 per year, making the scale cost you just \$3.30.

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MOUND SPRINGS BREEDING FARM. Sired by Knightly Prince 2d 63283. Prices reaonable. Inspection invited and correspondence comptly answered. Address

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Ykema Mooie and Pel families represented Choice young stock from imported cows. 200 PURE-BRED FOWLS. Two hundred White Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, P. Cochins, Black Leghorus, Hamburgs, White Leghorus, Plymouth Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Get prices before purchasing elsewhere. Stock warranted. Addre s. J. W. SALLARD, n22.tf.

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Bulls, heifers, cows and calves of choice milking strains and sired b high-bred bulls. For B. J. BIDWELL

Tecumseh. Mion BARGAINS!

If you want Holstein Cattle cheap be sure and write to us. We have four bulls ready for service and a number of females at different ages. All registered and from good strains. Write or come and see them at once as we wish to reduction our herd. Short crops! Dull Markets! Prices to correspond.

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n21-tf Somerset Center, Hillsdale Co., Mich

Four Choice Shorthorn Bulls PURE-BRED POLAND-CHINAS.

Stock recorded in both Ohio and American records. A few choice pigs for sale sired by Zack 4491, Ashley's Perfection 4543 and Rave 9883. I shall breed a few sows to sell. HENRY M. MORSE, 114-8t Union City, Branch Co., Mich.

RecordedPercheron & FrenchCoachHorses



OWOSSO BREEDING STABLES 42 HORSES FOR SALE

The rapid growth of Owosso so encroaches upon our city breed ng farm that we have platted it for sale which necessitates a sale of the above number of horses, among them being Jo Gavin 564 and 12 of this year's foals, together with all the unsold stock in our catalogue for 1887 from No. 1 to No. 42 inclusive except Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 19 and 20. Now is the time to get Napoleons reasonable.

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The following families represented in the her

Cruickshank, Rose or Sharon, Flat Creek Young Mary

Inspection is invited. Stock for sale at resonable prices. Every animal guaranteed expresented. The prospects for Shorthorns are better to-day than at any time in the past freas. L.W.&O BARNES

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Breeders of pure bred Poland China swine an registered Merino sheep. Swine recorded in (P. C. Record. Our herd is one of the finest an best bred herds in the State, and has taken mor premiums at the Michigan State Fair in the passive years than any other herd. We breed only from animals of fine quality, as well as gilt-edge pedigrees. We have now for sale a superior to of young boars and sows, dark in color, and of ine quality. Prices reasonable. Write, or com and see us. Special rates by express.

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Successor to C. Hibbard & Son, Bennington, Shiawassee County. Mich

BERKSHIRE SWINE of the most fashionable families. Our herd have won more prizes at the leading fairs of the State than any other herd in the past four years Pigs in pairs and trios not akin.

SHORTHORNS. The following families are represented in our rd: Oxford Vanquish, Young Phyllis, Add

AMERICAN MERINOS. Sheep of approved breeding. Individual Meri specialty. Personal inspection invited. Cor espondence solicited. All stock recorded and guaranteed as repre-ented. jel3-

For Sale Cheap. FIFTY HEAD OF

Livingston Co. Breeder of thoroughbred Shorthorns, registered and grade Merino Sheep Stock for Sale. June 3-1y

JOHN McKAY, Homeo, Macomb Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young bulls and heifers for sale. Correspondence solicited. Old Horace, The Grove 3d and Lord Wilton. Don't be afraid of fancy prices but come and see the stock or write for prices. JOHN W. FOSTER,

Manager Crapo Farm, Flint, Mich. N. OLMSTED, Burr Oak Farm, Muir, Ionia Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited. jai-1y* OAK RIDGE STOCK FARM



and Pekin Ducks. Eggs for hatching in season and fowls for sale. All my breeding hogs are recorded in Ohio P.-C. Record. my30tf Shorthorn Bulls For Sale Sired by Proud Duke of Fairview 20720, and Lord Barrington Hillhurst 62431, out of Youn Mary, Phyllis, Lady Elizabeth, Peri Duchess and Rose of Sharon cows. Also a few cows and heifers. Reliable catalogues always on hand fo distribution. WM. CURTIS & SONS, Addison, Lenawee Co., Mich. Addison is on the new Michigan and Ohla Railroad. Farm connected with State Telephone

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122 head yearlings just imported from the prize winning flocks of Mansell, Evans synthess Darling, J. Bowen Jones, T. Dickens, William Thomas, Thomas Jones and J. E. Farmer, TURNER & CROSBY, a28-13t Lans.nq, Mich.

125 head rams and ewes, imported and American bred, direct from the renowned flocks of Wm. Fowler, Richard Thomas, J. E. Farmer, T. & S. Bradburne R. Jones, T. Dicken, Jos. Ful ley, M. P. Henry, Lovatt Minton Everall, Byrd Bromley and others. Oldest established flock in Michigan and first on record. Stock for sale.

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I have soont Twenty head of fine Cows, Heifers and Calves for sale at reasonable prices and on easy term.
Write for description, prices and records, stating what is wanted.

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Poland China Swine a Specialty. tock recorded in Ohio Poland China Record orrespondence and inspection invited. B. G. BUELL

Good Stock and Grain Farm For Sale Contains about one hundred and eighty-six acres one hundred and forty of which are improved balance in timber. A good orchard and good buildings on the place. Situated two miles north and three west of the village of St. Johns, Clinton County. For further particulars and terms in quire of R. B. GARUSS, mrh2tf St. Johns, Mich

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cattle, Shropshire sheep and Essex swin ock for sale. Correspondence solicited. Jeron A. D. DeGARMO, nigniana, Cakiana Co., breeder of Shortnorn Cattle. Stock farm half a mile north of station. Young stockfor sale at reasonable prices. mylb-6m*

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A P. COOK, Brooklyn, Jackson Co., breede of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families repre A of Shorthorn Cattle. Good families represented. Bull Major Craggs at head of herd Choice young bulls for sale. A RTHUR ANDERSON, Monteith, Allegan

A Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, established 5 years, with Romeo 27780 by 38d Duke of Air-Irie and Minnie's Duke by Barrington Duke 3d 17624 at head. Correspondence solicited. BENJ. F. BATCHELEK, Oceola Center, BEAG. F. BATCHELEER, Occola Center,
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P. O. address, Grattan, Kent Co., Mich. ja15-1y H. HINDS, Stanton, Montcalm Co., breed-er of Shorthorn Cattle and American Merino Sheep. je27-1y*

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O SNOW & SON, Oaklawn Park Stock Farm, Kalamazoo, breeders of thoroughbred Shorthorns. Families represented are Youn Marys, Phyllis, Golden Pippin and White Rose. Correspondence promptly answered. CHAFFEE, Byron, Shiawassee Co., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Merino Sheep and Poland China swine Ar stock recorded. Stock for sale H. ELLINWOOD, Rose Corners, P. O. address Fentonville, Genesee Co., breeder of Shorthorns. Stock of both sexes for sale. Correspondence will receive prompt attention, n26 26

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M. WHITFIELD & SONS, Lakestor Stock Farm, Waterford, Oakland Co., oreed ers of thoroughbred recorded Shorthorn cattle an Hampshire sheep Stock for sale. Holstein-Friesians.

CHAN. F. GILLMAN, 'Fenfeld Stock CFarm' Pewamo. Breeder and dealer in thor-oughbred Holstein Friesian Cattle and Mering Sheep.

O. V SEELEY, North Farmington, Oakland for sale of the famous Ykema family. Ykema 322 (D. F. rierd Book) at head of the herd. Correspondence will receive prompt attention. au10tf R. PHILLIPS. Bay City, preeder and im-porter of Holstein-Friesian Cattle, Correspon-dence solicited. Intending purchasers invited to call and inspect stock.

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EDWIN PHELPS, Maple Place Farm, Pontiac, Oakland Co., breeder of Hereford Cattle of mo popular strains. Waxwork 6329 (6250) at head of herd. Stock of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices.

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A. WOOD. Saline, breeder of thorough-hed Merino sheep. A large stock always on hand. Also Poland-China hogs; herd started from those of B.G. Buel, of Little Prairie Ronde, and G. W. Harrington, of Paw Paw. jai7-tf E. LOCKWOOD, Washington, Macomb County, breeder of Registered Merino Sheep of atwood Stock, descended directly from the Hammond flock. Stock for sale. Correspondence solicited.

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Correspondence solicited. may8-17

J S. WOOD, Saline, Washtenaw Co., oreoder of Vermont and Michigan registered thorough-bred Merino Sheep. Stock for sale.

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EMERY A. GARLOCK, Howell, breeder and dealer in imported and Michigan breed shropshire sheep. Will make a specialty of extrafine rams at low prices for fall of 1887 o191y

LESSITER, Cole, Oakiand Co., preeder of Shropshire Do Sheep, registered and ap-registered; also Shorthorn Cattle. Stock for sale at reasonable prices and terms.

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EZRA BROWN, Englishville, Kent County, breeder of Berkshire swine of the heat known recorded stock Stock for said

A. Poland-China swine. All breeders recorded in Ohio P. C. Record. Choice stock for sale



F. HARRINGTON, Paw Paw, breeder of pure-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohie P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale Also breeding registered Merino sheep. Correspondence invited.

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C. A. SEARING, Lyons, Ionia Co., breeder and shipper of Chester White swine, Oxford Down sheep and Shorthorn cattle. All stock recorded. Correspondence solicited and personal inspection invited. Reduced rates by express

A. et a. WRIGHT, Grand Blanc, breed-choice young breeding stock for sale at re-son-able rates. Correspondence invit d. stp-mri

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M. J. ELLIS, Springfield, Oakland Co., breed-ions in use El Paso, Ingomar 1320 and Patachon 5001 (6478). POULTRY.

MRS. W. J. LAWRENCE, Battle Creek.
M breeder of pure-bred poultry. L. ard D.
Brahmas, Langshans. P. Rocks, Wyandottes.
Japanese, Royal Pekin and Golden Scabrighibantams. Toulouse and Embden geese. Rouen
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Pearl Guineas, and dealer in cage birds. Alse
registered Merino sheepland Poland-China swine
Stock for sale and eggs 17 season.

19-11

R. B. CARUSS, Essex, Clinton Co., St. Johns Merino sheep and Essex hogs. Correspondence solicited.

TAMES MCGREGOR & SON, Mctamora Lapeer Co., breeders of thoroughbred regis-red Merino Sheep. Stock for sale myll-v

• evants smith, Ypshan, oreedero, so onchored Merino Sheep, registered in Vermoni Register. Rams and ewes for sale of my own breading, together with recent selections from some of the best flocks in V: Resmite before purchasing sleewhere.

R. W. MILLS, Maple Ave. Stock Farm, Sa-

O. LOMBARD, Addison, Lenawee Co., breed or of Vermont and Michigan registered thor-oughbred Merino sheep. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence invited.

F. RUNDEL, Birmingham, Oakland Co., importer, breeder and dealer in thoroughbred Shropshire sheep. Stock registered. I import my sheep direct from England. Correspondence promptly answered.

HOGS.-Berkshires & Suffolks A. W. COOLEY, Coldwater, Branch Co., breeder of pure Berkshire hogs of the largest size and very best strains. Pigs and young breeding stock for sale at reasonable prices. All of my breeders are recorded in the American Berkshire Record. Write for prices.

Poland-Chinas.

C. W. JONES,
Richland, Mich.
Breeding stock all recorded
in both the American and
All SIGHT. 4820, 28614 Ohio Poland-China Records

Small Yorkshires. M. HILBERT, North Lansing, breeder of Small Yorkshire pigs of best known strains of blood. All breeding stock recorded.

Essex.

HIGGINS. W. A., Eim Lane Stock Farm. Jackson P. O., breeder of Essex swine and Plymouth Rock poultry.

F. C. ARMS, Portland, breeder of high-class
Light and Dark Brahmas; 200 choice Lights
for sale; can a so spare a few Darks from my imported cock Gladstone as I am crowded for
room. I will give prices that will astonish you.
Don't fail to write before buying. n21-26t

R. M. DEAN, Maple Avenue Stock Farm, Pe wamo, Ionia Co., breeder and dealer in Im-proved American Merinos. All stock registered and descended from Vermont flocks. Also regis-tered Poland China Swine. Stock for sale. Cor-respondence solicited.

HATHAWAY, Addison, Lenswee Co., K. a Breeder of thoroughbred American Merine sheep, registered in Vermont and Michigan Registers. Rams and Ewes for sale of my own breed ing, together with selections from some of the best flocks in Vermont. Correspondence solicities

ROBERT R. SMITH, Howell, breeder of and dealer in registered Shropshire sheep. Stock always for sale. Terms to suit customers.

O. A. LIMBECK, Dowagiac, breeder of pur-bred Poland-Chinas. All stock in Ohio P. C. Record. Breeding stock not akin for sale at reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

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tock for sale.

Paetry.

SHIPS AT SEA.

I am hearing the footsteps of June, My Pearl, The forest's a garden in bloom

My window looks out on the silvery tide Where shadowy ships at their anchors ride, And I catch a glimpse of my ship's white sails Filled with a breath of the summer's gales, And freighted with treasures for me, My Pearl.

Treasures from over the sea-My Girl.

The first is the schooner Hope, My Pearl, And I fancy my hands on the rope,

My Girl, Spreading her sails to the freshening breeze. Sailing away o'er the silvery seas, Leaving behind my youth's lost shore, Sailing away to return no more,

Leaving the darkness behind, My Pearl, Sailing the sunlight to find My Girl. Next comes the frigate Fame,

My Pearl, She sails o'er a stormy main My Girl. Where the billows break with an angry roar, And she heeds no lights on Life's dim shore. But here and there o'er a harbor bar, Sails in and out like a wandering star,

in and out with a breath, My Pearl, As she follows tre pirate " Death,' My Girl.

Then comes the schooner Love, My Pearl.

Sailing from heaven above, .

My Girl. And a woman stands in a snowy prow, With tangled gold on her fair low brow. Reaching her jeweled arms to me, Like a wreath of snow o'er the throbbing sea. I'm hearing a whisper sweet,

My Pearl, And I lay my heart at your feet, My Girl.

These are the ships that I see, My Pearl, Freighted with treasures for me,

My Girl. But whether they'd sail o'er my harbor bar With the treasures broug' t from the lands afar

Or whether away, in the mist and gloom, They'll sailwith the sunshine and dreams of Jun God knows alone, for from heaven above He sails all three, Hope, Fame, and Love; But He doeth all things for the best, My Pearl,

And He giveth the weary ones rest. My Girl.

A7 WAKING.

Oft have I wakened at the break of day. And from my window looking forth have found

All dim and strange the long familiar ground But soon I saw the mist glide slow away, And leave the hills in wonted green array, While from the stream sides and the groves around

Rose many a pensive, day-entreating sound And in the fields young life began to play.

Will it be even so when first we wake seyond the night in which are merged al nights.

The soul sleep heavy and forlorn will ache, Deeming herself mid alien sounds and sights And then the gradual day with comfort break Along the old deeps of being, the old heights! -Tidith M. Thomas



A STOLEN CHRISTMAS.

BY MARY E. WILKINS.

"I don't s'pose you air goin' to do much Christmas over to your house.'

Mrs. Luther Ely stood looking over her gate. There was a sweet, hypocritical smile on her little thin red mouth. Her old china blue eyes stared as innocently as a baby's, although there was a certain hardness in them. Her soft wrinkled cheeks were pink and white with the true blond tints of her youth, which she had never lost. She was now an old woman, but people still looked at her with admiring eyes, and probably would until she died. All her life long her morsel of the world had had in it a sweet savor of admiration, and she had smacked her little feminine lips over it greedily. She expected every one to contribute toward it, even this squat, shabby, defiant old body standing squarely out in the middle of the road. Marg'ret Poole had stopped unwillingly to exchange courtesies with Mrs. Luther Ely. She looked aggres sive. She eyed with a sideways glance the other woman's pink, smirking face.

"'Tain't likely we be," she said, in voice which age had made gruff instead of piping. Then she took a step forward.

"Well, we ain't goin' to do much," con tinued Mrs. Ely, with an air of subdued loftiness. "We air jest goin' to hev a little Christmas tree for the children. Flora's goin' to git a few things. She says there's a very nice 'sortment up to White's."

Marg'ret gave a kind of affirmative grun then she tried to move on, but Mrs. Ely would not let her.

"I dun know as you hev noticed our new curtains," said she.

Had she not! Poor Marg'ret Poole, who had only green paper shades in her own windows, had peeped slyly around the corner of one, and watched mournfully, though not enviously, her opposite neighbor tacking up those elegant Nottingham lace draperies, and finally tying them back with bows of

Marg'ret would have given much to have scouted scornfully the idea, but she was an honest old wo nan, if not a sweet one.

"Yes, I see 'em," said she, shortly, "Don't you think they're pretty?"

"They cost consider'ble. I told Flora I know but they may jest as well hev things Them white cotton curtains looked dreadful ham lace curtains showed finely their pat-

Marg'ret thought of her green paper ones. She did not nate this other old woman; she a notch," she muttered. "'Tain't no use at once admired and despised her; and this for some folks. They 'ain't worked no admiration of one whom she despised made harder than I have; Louisa Ely 'ain't never her angry with herself and ashamed. She begun to work so hard; but they kin have was never at her ease with Mrs. Luther lace curtains an' Christmas trees."

Mrs. Ely had run out of her house on purpose to intercept her and impress her with it. Her "tryin' to git up a notch" exher latest grandeur -the curtains and the plained everything. Mrs. Luther Ely, the

she looked with fine appreciation at the as three stars set on that higher "notch" adorned with purple ribb. us. ber beak gown with a flounce around the bottom notice that; her own was only a cheenlee calico. Black wool of an after. sumptuous to her. She thought how gene-

tained her slim, long-waisted effect. Marg'ret had lost every sign of youthful grace; she was solidly square and stout. Mrs. Ely had rnn out, in her haste, with-

out a shawl; indeed, the weather was almost warm enough to go without one. It almost seemed as if one by listening intently might hear frogs or bluebirds.

Now Marg'ret stepped resolutely across the street to her little house, which was shingled, but not painted, except on the front. Some one had painted that red many years before.

Mrs. Ely, standing before her slessy white cottage, which had even a next fittle hood over its front door, cried, patronizingly, after her once again.

"I'm comin' over to see you as soon as I kin." said she, "arter Christmas. We air dretful busy now."

"Well, come when ye kin," Marg'ret responded, shortly. Then she entered between the dry lilac bushes, and shut the door with ajbang.

Even out in the yard she had heard a shrill clamor of children's voices from the house; when she stood still in the little entry it was deafening.

"Them children is raisin' Cain," muttered she. Then she threw open the door of the room where they were. There were three of them in a little group near the window. Their round yellow heads bobbed, their fat little legs and arms swung wildly. 'Granny! grauny!" shouted they.

" For the land sake, don't make such a racket! Mis' Ely kin hear you over to her house," said Marg'ret. "Untie us. Ain't ye goin' to untie

now? Say, Granny." "I'll untie ye jest as soon as I kin get my things off. Stop hollerin'."

In the ceiling were fixed three stout hooks A strong rope was tied around each child's waist, and the two ends fastened securely around a hook. The ropes were long enough to allow the chil dren free range of the room, but they kept them liust short of one dangerous pointthe stove. The stove was the fiery dragon which haunted Marg'ret's life. Many a night did she dream that one of these little cotton petticoats had whisked too near it. and the flames were roaring up around a little yellow head. Many a day, when away from home, the same dreadful picture had loomed out before her eyes; her lively fancy had untied these stout knots, and she had hurried home in a panic.

Marg'ret took off her hood and shawl nung them carefully in the entry, and dragged a wooden chair under a hook. She was a short woman, and she had to stretch up on her tiptoes to untie those hard knots. Her face turned a purplish-red.

This method of restriction was the result of long thought and study on her part. She had tried many others, which had proved ineffectual. Willy, the eldest, could master knots like a sailor. Many a time the grandmother had returned to find the empty. Willy had unfasten own knot and liberated his little sisters, and then all three had made the most of their freedom. But even Willy, with his sharp five-year-old brain and his nimble little fingers, could not untie a knot whose two ends brushed the ceiling. Now Marg'ret was sure to find them all where she left them.

After the children were set at liberty she got their supper, arranging it neatly on the table between the windows. There was a nice white table cover, and the six silver teaspoons shone. The teaspoons were the mark of a flood-tide of Marg'ret's aspirations, and she had had aspirations all her life. She had given them to her daughter, the children's mother, on her marriage. She herself had never owned a bit of silver, but with some.

"I'm goin' to hev you hev things like other folks," she had said.

Now the daughter was dead, and she had the spoons. She regarded the daily use of them as an almost sinful luxury, but she brought them out in their heavy glass tumbler every meal.

"I'm goin' to hev them children learn to eat off silver spoons," she said, defiantly, to their father; "they'll think more of themselves."

The father, Joseph Snow, was trying to earn a living in the city, a hundred miles distant. He was himself very young, and nad not hitherto displayed much business capacity, although he was good and willing. They had been very poor before his wife died; ever since he had not been able to do much more than feed and clothe himself. He had sent a few dollars to Marg'ret from time to time-dollars which he had saved and scrimped pitifully to accumulate—but the burden of their support had come upon

She had sewed carpets and assisted in spring cleanings-everything to which she could turn a hand. Marg'ret was a tailor ess, but she could now get no employment at her trade. The boys all wore "store clothes" in these days. She could only pick up a few cents at a time; still she managed to keep the children in comfort, with a roof over their heads and something to eat. Their cheeks were fat and pink; they were noisy and happy, and also pretty

After the children were in bed that night she stood in her kitchen window and gazed across at Mrs. Luther Ely's house. She had "Well 'nough," replied Marg'ret, with left the candle in the children's room-the little things were afraid without it-and she had not yet lighted one for herself; so she could see out quite plainly, although the then Sam's airnin' pretty good wages. I dun night was dark. There was a light in the parlor of the opposite house; the Nottingtern of leaves and flowers. Marg'ret eyed them. "'Tain't no use my tryin' to git up

> The words sounded envious. Still she was hardly that; subsequent events proved

other's delicate pinky tace, her bee egg which she wished to gain. If the other woman had dressed in silk instead of rusty wend, if the lace droperies had been real, The gown was resty, but Margant die at Wask'ret would hardly have wasted one visitul glance on them. But Mrs. Luther Ey and been all her life the one notch nigher, which had seemed almost attainteel she looked in it, Mrs. Ely still re- able. In that opposite house there was only one carpet; Marg'ret might have hoped for one carpet. Mrs. Ely's son-in-law earned only a comfortable living for his family; Merg'ret's might have done that.

Worst of all, each woman had one daugh-

ter, and Marg'ret's had died.

Margiret had been ambitious all her life. She had made struggle after struggle. The tailoress trade was one of them. She made up her mind that she would have things like other people. Then she married, and her husband spent her money. One failure came after another. She slipped back again and again on the step to that higher notch. And here she was to-night, old and poor, with these three helpless children de-

pendent upon her. But she felt something besides disappointed ambition as she stood gazing out to-nigh.

"That's the children," she went on: can't have nothin' for Christmas. I'ain't got a cent I kin spare. If I git 'em encugh to eat. I'm lucky,"

Presently she turned away and lighted a lamp. She had some sewing to do for the children, and was just sitting down with it, when she paused suddenly and stood reflecting.

"I've got a good mind to go down to White's an' see what he's got in for Christ. mas," said she. "Mebbe Joseph'll send some meney 'long next week, an' if he does, mebbe I kin git 'em some little thing. It would be a good plan for me to kind of price 'em.'

Marg'ret laid her work down, got her hood and shawl, and went out, tastening the house securely, and also the door of the room where the stove was.

To her eyes the village store which she presently entered was a very emporium of beauty and richness. She stared at the festoons of evergreens, the dangling trumnets and drums, the counters heaped with cheap toys, with awe and longing. She asked respectfully the price of this and that, some things less pretentious than the others. But it was all beyond her. She might as well have priced diamonds and bronzes. As she stood looking, sniffing in the odor of evergreen and new varnish, which was to her a very perfume of Christmas arising from its fullness of peace and merriment. Flora Trask, Mrs. Ely's daughter, entered. Marg'ret went out quickly. "She'll see I ain't buyin' anything," she thought to her-

But Marg'ret Poole came again the next day, and the next, and the next-morning, afternoon, and evening. "I dun know but I may want to buy some things by-an'-by," she told the proprietor, extenuatingly, "an' I thought I'd kind of like to price 'em."

She stood about, eving, questioning, and fingering tenderly. No money-letter came from Joseph. She inquired anxiously at the postoffice many times a day. She tried to get work to raise a little extra money, but she could get none at this time of the year. She visited Mrs. White, the storekeeper's wife, and asked with forlorn hope if she had no tailor-work for her. There were four boys in that family. But Mrs. White shook her head. She was a good woman. "I'm sorry," said she, "but 1 haven't got a mite. The boys wouldn't wear home-made clothes."

She looked pitifully at Marg'ret's set,

disappointed face when she went out. Finally those animals of sugar and wood. those pink-faced, straight-bodied dolls, those tin trumpets and express wagons. were to Marg'ret as the fair apples hanging over the garden wall were to Christiana's sons in the Pilgrim's Progress. She gazed and gazed, until at last the sight and smell of them were too much for her.

The evening before Christmas she went ip to the postoffice. The last mail was in, nd there was no letter for her. Then she kept on to the store. It was rather early, and there were not as yet many customers. Marg'ret began looking about as usual. She might have been in the store ten minutes when she suddenly noticed a parcel on the corner of a counter. It was nicely tied. It belonged evidently either to one of the persons who was then trading in the store or was to be delivered outside later. Mr. White was not in; two of his sons and a boy clerk were waiting upon the custo-

Marg'ret, once attracted by this parcel, ould not take her eyes from it long. She pored over the other wares with many side ong glances at it. Her thoughts centred upon it, and her imagination. What could be in it? To whom could it belong?

Marg'ret Poole had always been an hones woman. She had never taken a thing which did not belong to her in her whole life. She suddenly experienced a complete moral revulsion. It was as if her principles, where weights were made shifty by her long watching and longing, had sudden ly gyrated in a wild somersault.] While thev were reversed, Marg'ret, warily glancing around, slipped that parcel under her arm

opened the door and sped home. It was better Christmas weather than had been a week ago. There was now a fine level of snow, and the air was clear and cold. Marg'ret panted as she walked. The snow creaked under her feet. She met many people hurrying along in chattering groups. She wondered if they could see the parcel under her shawl. It was quite a

When she got into her own house she astened to strike a light. Then she untied the parcel. There were in it some pink sugar cats and birds, two tin horses and a little wagon, a cheap doll, and some bright picture-books, besides a paper of candy. "My land!" said Marg'ret, "won't they

be tickled!" There was a violent nervous shivering all over her stout frame. "Why can't I

keep still?" said she. She got out three of the children's stockings, filled them, and hung them up beside the chimney. Then she drew a chair before the stove, and went over to the bureau to get her Bible; she always read a chapter before she went to bed. Marg'ret was not a church member, she never said anything Christmas tree. She was sure of it. Still lace curtains, and the Christmas tree were about it, but she had a persistent, reticent

then laid it down; then she took it up again | dear me!" with a clutch.

"I don't keer," said she, "I ain't done nothin' so terrible out of the way. What can't be airned, when anybody's willin' to till arter C'iristmas; then I'm jest goin' up goin' to say, 'Mis' White,' says 1, 'the day before Christmas I went into your husband's store, an' I see a bundle a-layin' on the counter, an' I took it, an' said nothin' to nobody. I shouldn't ha' done such a thing if you'd give me work, the way I asked you to, instead of goin' outside an' buyin' things for your boys, an' robbin' honest felks of the chance to airn. Now, Mis' White, I'll tell you jest what I'm willing to do: you give me somethin' to do, and I'll work out twice the price of them things I took, an' we'll call it even. If you don't, all is, your husband will hev to lose it.' I wonder what she'll say to that."

Marg'ret said this with her head thrown back, in a tone of indescribable defiance. Then she sat down with her Bible and read a chapter.

The next day she watched the children's delight over their presents with a sort of grim pleasure.

She charged them to say nothing shout them, although there was little need of it. Marg'ret had few visitors, and the children were never allowed to run into the neighbors'.

Two days after Christmas the postmaster stopped at Marg'ret's house; his own was just beyond. He handed a letter to her. "This came

Christmas morning," said he. "I thought I'd bring it along on my way home. I knew you hadn't been in for two or three days, and I thought you were expecting letter."

"Thank ye," said Marg'ret. She pulled the letter open, and saw there was son money in it. She turned very white.

"Hope you 'ain't got any bad news." said the postmaster. "No. I 'ain't." After he had gone she sat down and read her letter with her knees

shaking. Joseph Snow had at last got a good situation. He was earning fifty dollars a month. There were twenty dollars in the letter. He promised to send her that sum regularly

every month. "Five dollars a week!" gasped Marg'ret. My land! And I've-stole!"

She sat there looking at the money in her lap. It was quite late; the children had been in bed a long time. Finally she put away the money, and went herself. She did not read in her Bible that night.

She could not go to sleep. It was bittercold. The old timbers of the house cracked. Now and then there was a sharp report like a pistol. There was a pond near by, and great crashes came from that. Marg'ret inight have been, from the noise, in the midst of a cannonade, to which her own guilt had exposed her.

"'Tain't nothin' but the frost," she kept saying to herself.

About three o'clock she saw a red glov n the wall opposite the window. "I'm 'maginin' it." muttered she. would not turn over to look at the window.

Finally she did. Then she sprang, and shed toward it. Luther Ely lived was on fire. Marg'ret threw a quilt over her head, un bolted her front door, and flew. "Fire fire!" she yelled. "Fire! fire! Oh, Mis'

Trask, you're all burnin' up! Flora! Oh! fire! fire!" By the time she got in the road she say black groups moving in the distance Hoarse shouts followed her cries. Then

Ely, where be you? Fire! fire! Sam-Sam

the church bell clanged out. Flora was standing in the road, holding on to her children. They were all crying. 'Oh, Mis' Poole!' sobbed she, "ain't i

dreadful? aint it awful?"

"Hey you got the children all out?" sked Marg'ret. "Yes; Sam told me

"Where's your mother?" "I don't know. She's safe. She waked up first." The young woman rolled her wild eyes toward the burning house There she is!" cried she.

Mrs. Ely was running out of the front door with a box in her hand. Her son-in law staggered after her with a table on his "Don't you go in again, mother," said he

There were other men helping to carry out the goods, and they chimed in. "No," cried they; "'tain't safe. Don't you go in again, Mis' Elv!"

Marg'ret ran up to her. "Them curtains," gasped she, "an' the parlor carpet hev they got them out?"

"Oh, I dun know-I dun know! I'm afraid they 'ain't. Oh, they 'ain't got nothin' out! Everything's all burnin' up! Oh, dear me! oh, dear! Where be you

house. She was going into the parlor, when a man caught hold of her. "Where are you going?" he shouted. "Clear out of

"I'm a-goin' to git them lace curtains an' the carpet."

"It ain't any use. We staid in there just as long as we could, trying to get the carpet up; but we couldn't stand it any longer; it's chock full of smoke." The man shouted it out, and pulled her along with him at the same time. "There!" said he, when they were out in the road: "Look at that." There was a flicker of golden fire in one of the parlor windows. Then those lace curtains blazed. "There!" said the man again: "I told you it wasn't any

Marg'ret turned on him. There were many other men within hearing. "Well, I wouldn't tell of it," said she, in a loud voice. "If I was a pack of stout, ablebodied men, and coaldn't ha' got out them curtains an' that carpet afore they burnt up, I wouldn't tell of it."

Flora and her children had been taken into one of the neighboring houses. Mrs. Ely still stood out in the freezing air clutching her box and wailing. Her son-in-law w trying hard to persuade her to go into the house where her daughter was.

Marg'ret joined them. "I wo was you, Mis' Ely," said she.

sort of religion. She took up the Bible; be. I'll stay right here in the road. Oh,

"Don't take on so " "I 'ain't got a thing left but jest my best cap here. I did git that out. Oh dear! oh dear! everything's burnt up but jest this work, ought to be took. I'm goin' to wait cap. It's all I've got left. I'll jest put it on an' set right down here in the road an' to Mis' White's some arternoon, an' I'm freeze to death. Nobody'll care. Oh dear

dear! dear!" "Oh, don't, Mis' Ely." Marg'ret, al most rigid herself with the cold, put her hand on the other woman's arm. Just then the roof of the burning house fell in. There was a shrill wail from the spectators.

"Do come, mother," Sam begged, whe they had stood staring for a moment. "Yes, do go, Mis' Ely," said Marg're

'You mustn't feel so." "It's easy 'nough to talk," said Mrs Ely. "'Tain't your house; an' if 'twas, you wouldn't had much to lose-nothin' but a passel of old wooden cheers an' tables.

"I know it," said Marg'ret.

Finally Mrs. Ely was started, and Marg' the children and the money. Bur the chilthe money was where she had left it. the kitchen stove thinking, with her elbows on her knees, thinking, until morning. When morning came she had laid out one plan of action.

That afternoon she took some of he noney, went up to Mr. White's store, and bought some Nottingham lace curtains like the ones her neighbors had lost. They were off the same piece.

That evening she went to call on Mrs. Ely, and presented them. She tried to think that she might send the parcel anonymously -leave it on the door-step; but she could

"' Twon't mortify me so much as 'twili the other way," said she, "an' I'd ought to be mortified."

So she carried the curtains, and met with semblance of gratitude, and a reality of amazement and incredulity, which shamed her beyond measure.

After she got home that night she took up the Bible, then laid it down. "Here I've been talkin' an' worrvin' about gittin' un a higher notch"'said she, "an' kind of despisin' Mis' Ely when I see her on one Mis' Ely wouldn't have stole. I ain't nothin' side of her now, an' I never kin

The scheme which Marg'ret had laid to confront Mrs. White was never carried out. Her defiant spirit had failed her.

One day she went there and begged for work again. "I'm willin' to do 'most anything," said she. "I'll come an' do your washin', or anything, an' I don't want no

Mrs. White was going away the next day, and she had no work to give the old woman; but she offered her some fuel and some money.

Marg'ret looked at her scornfully. "T've

got money enough, thank ve," said she 'My son sends me five dollars a week." The other woman stared at her with amaze nent. She told her husband that she be lieved Mar'gret Poole was getting a little ansettled. She did not know what to make

of her. Not long Mr. White's store, and slyly laid some money on the counter. She knew it to be enough to cover the cost of the articles she had stolen. Then she went away and left

That night she went after her Bible. declare I will read it to-night," muttered she. "I've paid fur 'em." She stood eying it. Suddenly she began to cry. "Oh dear!" she groaned; "I can't. There don't anything do any good-the lace curtains nor payin' fur 'em, nor nothin'. I dun

know what I shell do." She looked at the clock. It was about nine. "He won't be gone yet," said she. She stood motionless, thinking. "If I'm goin' to-night, I've got to," she muttered. Still she did not start for a while longer. When she did, there was no more hesitation No argument could have stopped Marg're Poole, in her old hood and shawl, pushing up the road, fairly started on her line of duty. When she got to the store she went in directly. The heavy door slammed to, and the glass panels clattered. Mr. White was alone in the store. He was packing up some goods preparatory to closing. Marg'ret went straight up to him, and laid a package

efore him on the counter. "I brought these things back," said she they belong to you."

"Why, what is it?" said Mr. White, vonderingly. "Some things I stole last Christmas for the children."

"What!" "I stole 'em." She untied the parcel, and began taking out the things one by one. "They're all here but the candy," said she; "the children ate that up; an' Aggie bit the head off this pink cat the other day. Then they've jam-

brought 'em all back." Mr. White was an elderly, kind-faced man. He seemed slowly paling with amazement as he stared at her and the articles she

was displaying. "You say you stole them?" said he "Yes; I stole 'em."

"The night afore Christmas."

"When?"

"Didn't Henry give 'em to you?" 44 No." "Why, I told him to," said Mr. White slowly. "I did the things up for you myself that afternoon. I'd seen you looking kind of wishful, you know, and I thought I'd make you a present of them. I left the

bundle on the counter when I went to sup-

per, and told Henry to tell you to take it,

and I supposed he did." Marg'ret stood staring. Her mouth wa open, her hands were clinched. "I dun know-what you mean," she gasped out at

length. "I mean you 'ain't been stealing as much as you thought you had," said Mr. White. "You just took your own bundle."-Har

glow. You may praise Warner's Log Cabin Sarsaparilla for purifying the blood without danger for it brings the glow of health at ones. The largest bottle on the marker. for the space to be heated; if wood is used, amusing, but intelligent, sweet and interest and i "No, I ain't goin'. I don't care where I 120 doses for \$1.00. All druggists sell it. then a cast iron bottom and sheet iron top. esting.—London Letter.

PRAISE not the day before the evening

The Chinese at Home.

A resident of Washington, speaking of the nembers of the Chinese Legation, says in the N. Y. Graphic:

You know we must always realize that they are of the highest rank and culture in their own country. I had many agreeable conversations with Mrs. Anson Burlingame in Bermuda last winter and have since formed an entirely new conception of the Chinese character. She says that the American people only see the refuse of the Chinese nation. Among all the people she has met, and certainly Mrs. Burlingame is sufficiently travelled, she thinks the Chinese the most exquisitely hospitable. The cultured classes are agreeable and courteous in the extreme, extending to travellers and guests all the distinguished attention which i arely to be found here.

"You do not, you cannot know the Chiese!" she once exclaimed. "Any more than a stranger can know and judge of Americans by hoodlums and loafers, Bowery boys and tramps. I know it is unreasonable in me to feel so, for I aware of the ig ret hurried home. She thought suddenly of norance of the best Chinese character pre vailing, but when I see indignities put upon dren had not waked in all the tumult, and them, either on the streets or in the newspapers, I am at once touched with just anger She did not go to bed again, but sat over and a loyalty to the class I knew, which is actually painful."

"I do not see any women with them said another companion.

"They do not bring many. But of course you know the Minister has his little wife here. She was but twelve years old when she arrived, and since then America has been born. She frequently assumes the American dress, and is the idol of her lordly husband."

I looked at him, with his bare arms hangng over the side of the box, showing almost to the shoulder, his tiny hand, his strange, sallow complexion, his keen, dark eyes and intellectual brow, and thought of the wide difference in the ages of these two Celestials-the little girl-mother and the elderly statesman.

"You have of course read the writings of Mary Booth? Well, a little nephew of hers had quite an adventure, a charming little boy of six years; his mother had dressed him for a fancy ball as a little Chinaman. He was exceedingly pleased with the costume and enjoyed being dressed in it. When he came to Washington he saw the gentlemen of the Legation on the street and straightway an nounced to his mother, 'Sunday I am going going to dress in my Chinese suit and call

on the Chinese Minister. ' She hardly fancied he would do it, but one day he went out with his nurse to carry out his intention. With very pretty cere mony he marched up to the Legation doors and left his card. He was immediately in vited in and was entertained with all the eremony which would be accorded to a

young prince. "Would you not like to see the Baby?

nquired his host. Of course the little fellow was delighted, and having paid his respects to the smallest Chinese in the United States, he returned ome in high feather, proud enough of his xploit. Within a short time his pretty mamma observed several carriages filled with Chinese dignitaries at her door. They all got out, and coming to the door presented cards for her little son. All coming in. they paid to him a most deferential and de lightful call, expressing in most agreeable

terms the compliments of the season. Another lady took a house next to that of the Legation, and as it was warm weather and moonlight, sat one evening at her win dow very late. Pretty soon she saw the whole group of gentlemen file out of their residence and parade up and down the street, but in such singular habiliments that it excited both her horror and disgust. When her husband came in afterwards she exclaimed, "Frank, we cannot live here! It is improper, disgraceful! Why, those awfu Chinamen have been marching up and down, up and down before the house in nothing but their nightshirts!"

Frank broke into a roar of laughter full of appreciative mirth. "Why, my dear, don't you know? They are in mourning. White is their color for mourning and they have put on the costume. I met them and they were attired in the richest robes of white

From 50 per cent. to 75 per cent of the heat caused by fuel used in dwelling houses is not available because of the shape of the stove, the nature and the thickness of the material of which it is composed, and the manner in which it is put together. To prove this put a little box stove of cast iron in a room-say 16 feet square. Put the stove near one of the walls of the room, and complete the arrangement by setting up a large pipe to convey the smoke away; then start the fire. The pipe will warm up quickly; after a time the stove will get warm too; but the room, on a cold day, will never be warm except within a few feet of the stove and pipe. Change the position of the stove; set it in the center of the room, using the same pipe lengthened to suit, and with the same amount of fuel, there will be more heat in the room, not because the stove gets any hotter there than at the side of the room, but because there is more pipe-more thin, easily heated material for the fire to warm. Now, put on a drum of sheet iron, twice the diameter of the stove, but six inches above the stove, resting at one end on the pipe-hole of the stove, on an iron rod brace at the other, on which the pipe shall be fast- how to dress, and they grudge no mo ned. Such an arrangement will convey the heat made in the stove largely into and Being in the habit of dancing from infat through the drum, and that drum will be their gestures are easy and not angular. the principal feature of the stove so far as they always talk distinctly, and if s heat is concerned.

than a slow heating material; that a sheet get exhausted. I think when a British iron stove will heat a room quicker and bet- is nice she's the nicest of any; and main ter than a cast iron stove. A very little fire will heat a thin plated stove, when a great deal more would be required to heat a thick plated one. Economy and comfort both are on the side of the sheet iron stove. And delicate skin, and a fine, nervous s. this is true more particularly where fuel is But in the rest of the organization, scarce, or where it is desirable to have quick has been wanting in generosity. The fires. The stove for economy and comfort, ern woman or girl is a finer human where coal is used, is one having a strong, than the eastern. In the southern sta heavy cast iron or fire-clay furnace, sur- womanhood is nearest to perfection. mounted by a Russian iron top large enough men there are reposeful—not pre-

That illustration proves that a quick-heat-

Wolf Huuting.

Lest some of the readers of the Telegrashould come to the conclusion from the city of wolf news that wolves are gre more scarce or less savage, I want them a little of my experience in Arkans within the past two weeks. In the fi place I want to say that I have hunted the every fall for the past three years, and wolves are growing worse every year, a the farmers say they are getting to be destructive to hogs and calves. They not try to raise sheep, as they would k fifty in one night. The State now pays 75 for each wolf scalp killed in the Star But to my experience: In our camp we five men and five dogs; two of the men we old Arkansas "Bar" hunters, and three us "tenderfeet," and for dogs we had to pointers, one large and savage hound, a two Arkansas curs. We had been camp near some farmers for ten days, but war of water and timber fires drove us to Blar river, and away from civilization.

About night one of the old hunters can in and made the remark that we won probably have a serenade from the wolve that night, as he had found a dead co about two hundred yards above camp, an he was satisfied the wolves would make h visit during the night. We went to be about nine o'clock with the understanding that the first one who heard the wolk should awaken the balance. It was abou eleven o'clock when one of the boys spor and wanted to know who was blowing horn in the timber at that time of night One of the old hunters answered, and said we would listen we would soon hear som more horns, and we most certainly did. was not long until away down the rive came an answer to the first; then came on from the north, south, east and west, and fact there were from six to ten answers, an as they gradually grew nearer they seemed to have formed a circle, and were closing in on every side of us, and their growis were not only louder but much more savage, ale the hair on the heads of us "tenderfeet was greatly inclined to stand on end.

About one o'clock they seemed to have got all ready for the grand rush, and the noise they made as they rushed for that cu cass was enough to make an Indian ashans of himself. As soon as they reached is cow the noise stopped, and they began the epast regardless of the close proximity of our camp and the dogs, who kept up a dread ful noise. After debating what to do some time, some of us got up, and take guns cheered the five dogs on. They ad not left the tent more than one hund yards when they came back over tree blackberry vines and anything else that hap ened to be in the way, with the wol lose at their heels, until the dogs had reed the inside of the tents, when they wolves, returned to their feast, and the kept close to their masters in the tent The old citizens say there is no dog or dog that can stand up and fight them at Their teeth are very long and sharp, a they cut like a knife, and they are very lar and active. When standing up any ordina dog can walk under them easy, and they long bodied, and their jaws are twice as lo

as a dog's. They do not attack a man in the day but they say after night if hungry they w o so. I can assure you for one I did want to try them. The farmers say t never hunt deer alone, nor when they get domestic animals. But when they hunt deer they have a regular system. F four to eight wolves will get together a start on a hunt. On putting up a deer t of them will take up the chase, and as d generally run on a circle or nearly so, the will run it for five or six miles, and t others will start in and gradually crowd a little harder, and by the time the thi pair end the chase the poor deer is give out, and the brutes close in and kill to prev. Reliable men youch for the trut the above. Strange to say, after hu three seasons I can say I have never see

wolf in Arkansas. - Germantown Telegra

Fair Americans Abroad. License of speech is sure to be grante any one whose talk tickles or is dr There are few rosebuds in etiquette-ri courts who can so converse. But the Un States free schools produce them in tho ands. Originality in America is not ex fined to the unornamental sex. The co tions of life are so different there from wi they are in England, and there is emancipation from cant in most of the fall in which it tyrannizes us, that the beau Ohlo, Illinois or Delaware is startli novel, and whatever piquancy there is it talk comes home with double force. are such heaps of Miss Jenny Chamberl

notices their points. Americans are astonished at the they produce on English noblemen wi they come out at the Riviera or in Lond As to the etiquette invented by lord that tic are in happy ignorance. So they st topics in colloquies with royal personal instead of waiting for them to be starte and when they find they please they ahead. The personages are not bored w hearing "Sir," or "Madame," or ") Royal Highness" used as commas at the conversation of ordinary persons.

in the United States that hardly and

Then the young and fair Americans lect no advantage which is derived from tention to personal appearance. They kno that they can give to the best dent times with a slight twang, in an and voice. Onr girls often mumble, er run ing material for a stove gives out more heat in chirping jabber that really is not specified in proportion to the quantity of fuel used They too often deal in set phrases w more than there are could be charming they could only learn how to speak move about in an easy, graceful way

The American girl has neat featu

Pears to me dis town looks berry such like it had gone to smash. in't no p'ace to buck de tigah, Ain's no place to bet your cash. All de boys look mos' uncertain. Don't know what dey's gwine to do, Hab to hussle like de debbil

Round de stove some wintah night. Trabbel when dey ain't in sight. spec's a hoss dat goes in forty,

Dar'll be lots of hungry men Waitin' roun' about de cornahs For to borry fibe or ten. spec's dar'll be some games a runnio n de city on de sly; Mebby dar's a good time comin' In dat ol- sweet by-an'-by.

The Great French Dressmakers.

of the great artist's hands. All of these noted designers and costheir customers are received. The windows new in addition the walls of these apartnewly are hung with rare old tapestries. This home of Felix is newer than the other

Emile; she is especially renowned for the exquisite set of her side bodies, which give the wearer the effect of being melted into placed on the wearer.

the pocket handkerchief."

Putting up a Boy's Lunch.

A recent writer- and she writes as one whom any boy would love - tells how she saw a mother put up a lunch for her boy to take to school, and then she tells very pretally how daintily she would have put up that unch, and I know she would do just as she said. But she didn't go far enough. Now f I were going to put up a lunch for a boy thirteen years old. I wouldn't take a little would cut up a loaf of bread, and trim off said he didn't have enough luncheon and ouldn't he have a piece, I would give him Bob Burdette

Among the Sere Leaves.

Emerson, who said he must live in the ountry because he was a poet, observes in is essay on beauty: "The inhabitants of cities suppose that the country landscape is pleasant only half the year. I please myself with the graces of winter scenery and believe hat we are as much touched by it as by the renial influences of summer. And even in drear December,"the country landscape has charm. Drifts of rustling brown leaves fill all the fence corners and make hiding places for the rabbit which jumps at your great bare branches of the trees are outlined trees are not bare. The evergreens are still

to the blasts of autumn, still keeps its leaves,

nature's monotone. All is subdued and to be the first in the market. silent, and while there is a vague suggestion of unlimited possibilities yet there is no and restful.

Whose Trousers are These?

A gentleman living in this city and prominent in military and social circles came to the arm conclusion not very long ago that his wardrobe was bewitched. He is not a large man-rather diminutive, in fact, and in matter of girth his wife is double his size, or nearly. Upon the date in question the gentleman had occasion to wear his dress suit, and the trousers which he put on at this time narrowly escaped causing trouble came into his wife's room with a rather dubious expression upon his countenance, and were of sufficient size as to waistband to accomodate another small man, "Eliza," he began, his voice trembling with an emotion momentarily threatening to "slop over," "what in the devil is the matter with these gether, "it may seem very funny to you, or the very line the seissors made when held but it strikes me that this is a very serious matter-anything but amusing. I don't the table is a groove, in which mercury may see anything very ludicrous about finding another man's clothes in my wardrobe, do The table is first made perfectly horizontal, you?" The good lady had not seen the matter in that light at all, and this last shot covering a greater space than the glass to please, those trousers are mine." Then explanations followed, and peace was immediately restored. It seems that while abroad foil till it is nearly a quarter of an inch deep, some time before the lady had ridden horse- and its tendency to flow is checked by its back a good deal, a necessary part of her affinity for the tin foil and the mechanical ers, and upon her return home had hung of glass, cleaned with especial care, is dexthem among her husband's clothes.—Albany | terously slid on from the open side, and its

The Czar's Wife.

the corsage instead of its being anything she has not the stately beauty of her sister, exactly in its place it is held till one edge the princess of Wales. She would be beauti- of the table has been elevated ten or twelve "At Worth's the great fitter is Adelaide ful, perhaps but for her nose, which is degrees, and the superfluous mercury has esson, who has perhaps ordered more slightly retrousse. She is extremely popular run off. Heavy weights are placed on the by all personages to hold up their arms or to with the people, and Poles look upon her as glass, and it is left for several hours. It is ourn around or to be very still while she ran | their high protectress. Frail as she is in | then turned over and placed upon a frame, the seissors around their royal throats than figure, she is of indomitable energy, and the side being covered with the amalgam, any other person now living. She is a very | those who had the opportunity of seeing her | which adheres to it, being uppermost. In little woman, has golden hair and white during the coronation fetes at Moscow know this position the amalgam becomes hard, skin, and is as modest a looking person as how passionately fond she is of dancing and and the plate can then be set on edge; but one can find, despite all the unheard of the grace with which she can lead the polofamiliarities she is obliged to take with naise or take her part in a stately quadrille. "The receiver at Worth's is Madame she is now Czarina Marie Feodorewna, the Barn, who speaks English perfectly and fourth daughter of Christain IX and Queen looks like a portrait stepped from a frame, Louise of Denmark, born in 1847 and mar-"Mutame Rodrigue is one of the great ried in 1866. Her early life had its great modistes of Paris, but Madame Rodrigue sorrow in the death of her afflanced huswill not regive any 'ideas' from anyone. band, the then czarewitch, the eldest son of the remains any suggestions made by a cu- the late czar, who died at Nice, and for tomer, and promptly says she knows how to whom she mourned deeply. The Grand important or difficult questions. dress anyone to the best advantage, and if she does not choose to submit, 'Ah! Mad-czardom and, though the Princess Dagmar head into a pot, and could not get it out the branches. When Luman put the log on the best advantage, and if czardom and, though the Princess Dagmar head into a pot, and could not get it out the branches. When Luman put the log on the best advantage, and if czardom and, though the Princess Dagmar head into a pot, and could not get it out the branches. When Luman put the log on the best advantage, and if construction is the conversationally since the best advantage, and if construction is the conversation and th mourn for her dead love all her life, the ex-"Madame Ponton-Richemont is the great- igencies of politics and the wishes of her est designer of historical costumes. She is parents led her to consent to be wooed by in encyclopedia of knowledge on the sub- him. The grand tuke himself, not expectect of the dress of noted personages, or of | ing to be czar, was at the time deeply atostumes of epochs of history, and knows tached to the Princess Marie Metzchersky, house; but on reaching it the garden gate low to dress any one for any character with but he too, for state and family reasons, was found too narrow to admit the elephant. an absolute correctness which goes even to consented to woo the fair Danish princess. Strange that a wooing commenced under almost as sincere lovers as at the time they liverance. were wed, 20 years ago.

----A Western Woman Farmer.

Mrs. Elsie P. Buckingham, of Vacaville, Solano County, Cal., now a guest at the a bail nor yet a little covered basket. I Buckingham Hotel, has become conspicious aid just take the market basket, if the not only upon the Pacific coast but upon the amily wasn't going to use it that day, and Atlantic se well by the fact that she has wrought out so successfully an important every bit of crust to keep the boy from lying problem in behalf of her own sex. At "Labout it, and telling me that he ate it and gunita Rancho" she has demonstrated that idn't fire it over the fence, when he came a woman with money, brains, persistent me. I would cut that loaf of bread into energy and hard work can cultivate the ces and spread on butter until it began to soil quite as successfully as her lord. Leav-If off, then I would stack on sugar as long ing her luxurious apartments at the Palace would hold. Then I would load in a Hotel in San Francisco less than four years uple of links of sausage and some slabs of ago, Mrs. Buckingham took np her abode in n: a dainty cluster of hard-boiled eggs- a lovely valley, forty miles away, shut in by alf a dozen-all the cake there was in beautiful hills. She had purchased 200 house, and fill up the rest of the space acres of land, which, with the exception of th pie, and then stuff two of his pockets a few fig trees, peach trees, and a small ith apples to eat during school hours, and vineyard of grapes 36 years old, was covered all the rest of his pockets with nuts, and with stubble. After careful nursing of these give him five cents to buy "taffy." Then, trees and vines to bring them back to their that boy came home at four o'clock and best possibilities, she planted twenty acres

more of fruit trees of different kinds. Commencing with a superintendent or me keys to the c llar, cupboard, pan ry, foreman, who professed to have special ake-chest, and fruit-closet, and, yielding qualifications for his position, she labored up to dark despair, go out into the barn and assiduously for a time, but failed to accomhang myself. We were a boy myself, once. plish what she had hoped. Convinced that her "right-hand man" was not a success, except as a figurehead of immense propor tions, she dismissed him and courageously took her place at the helm. Calling to her side her son, with his friend, neither of whom had long been out of college, she persuaded them to share her care and labor. From that time the machinery has moved

smoothly and satisfactorily. Mrs. Buckingham has studied the methods of her neighbors, and, with her clear brain, has chosen the best, as the result shows. She has added gradually apricots, nectarines, prunes, cherries, plums, and pears, until she has an orchard of 400 acres under the approach and goes like an animated streak of highest state of cultivation. Not a weed, white and gray across the meadows. The not a blade of grass, can be seen over the whole expanse. Each tree is watched with against the murky sky as though they shook tender solicitude. The first symptom of defiance at the coming winter. But all the dreoping or disease receives her personal atsuccess lies, no doubt, in her unwearied at- wig.'

though they are brown and sere, and when tention to all the details of her business. the winds blow they rustle angrily. They An abundant harvest has been gathered this make no lament for the days when they year from cherry and peach trees only three were green and all was warm and fair, but years old. Next year sixty men, at least, they challenge the winds to do their worst. | will be required to gather the fruit. Markets And the dead leaves on the oaks give a pe- and transportation are studied carefully, culiar, variegated appearance to woodland. and patrons are met face to face, either at Then in the twilight a rural landscape is the ranche or in New York. Skillful mansoft, and its details are clusive as though agement, added to a rare locality, where irone were looking upon an etching. It is rigation is unnecessary, warrants her fruit

Last year, while visiting friends in Boston, a gentleman was invited to call on her. mighty display of wealth and color to arouse | She was represented as a woman who plowthe senses. Instead it is infinitely soothing ed more land than any man in this country, and could drive a four-in-hand with ease. Expecting to see a brawny Amazon, he was conscious of keen embarrassment when presented to a lady whose bearing was unmistakably that of a person of refinement and culture. Instead of rough homespun, an imported costume seemed not at all out of place. He found it quite unnecessary to introduce the subject of the price of stock, or the crops, but, instead, was soon in the midst of a discussion upon the latest books, pictures, and music, ending with the most interesting political topics of the day.

The question naturally arises, Why should a lady choose to make a change like this without compulsion? The answer can be given by many a woman dissatisfied with the round of duties that society demands, or who longs for some place away from the watchful eyes of too assiduous friends. Mrs. Buckingham is already in correspondence with ladies who hope through her to find a way out of idleness or poverty.—N. Y. World. ----

Manufacture of Mirrors.

In the making of looking glasses there is used a large stone table, ground perfectly smooth, and so arranged as to be easily canted a little to one side by means of a screw set beneath it. Around the edge of they'll break me!" flow and drop from one corner into bowls. and then tin foil is carefully laid over it. coated. A strip of glass is placed along each of the three sides of the foil to prevent and told me to hang the ice card in the win the mercury from flowing off. The metal is dow, and there it is now." then poured from the ladles upon the tin obstruction of the slips of glass. The plate advancing edge is kept in mercury, so that no air or floating oxide of the metal and other impurities can get between the glass and the clean surface of the mercury. When for several weeks it is necessary to guard against turning it over, as until the amal-Originally Princess Dagmar, of Denmark, gam is thoroughly dried the coating is easily

A Counsel-Giver Who has Imitators in Our Own Days.

Once upon a time there lived in Ceylon a sage called Mahadena muttha-"the great counsel-giver"--who was consulted on all

same cast go elsewhere; an artist needs no had expressed the wish to be allowed to again. After trying various methods of exsorted to the "adviser-general." "Bring forth my elephant," said the sage;

and the elephant was brought. He mounted it and followed the applicant to his "Break down the wall," was the next

command of the wise man; and it was such circumstances should have eventually obeyed. But another obstacle presented itled to a happy wedded life, for the czar and self in the form of an outhouse, and one end ezarina are universally admitted to be an of that had to be demolished before the man exceptionally happy married couple, and it of resources could gain access to the yard is whispered in Russia that they are to-day where the calf was still struggling for de-

"Cut off the creature's head," said the dispenser of wisdom, and with prompt obedience the calf was decapitated. "Now smash the pot," was the final command, and the difficulty was solved.

Then, directing that the head should b handed to the owner of the animal, the great man rode off .- All-the-Year-Round

Great Head.

Not long ago a Crawfor 1 County (Pa.) man had his dog assessed and afterward paid a tax on him. The dog got among his owner's sheep one night recently and killed some of them. The man reasoned to himself thus: "I paid tax on that dog and I had a right to keep him. If he killed some other man's sheep the county would have paid for them. He killed mine, why shouldn't the county pay me?" So reason ing the farmer went out and shot the dog and then presented the bill to the commissioners. A compromise was effected.

Possibilities of the English Language. THE struggles of the rising generation

with the English language are always amus ing. Two musical anecdotes are illustrative One is of a small boy down in Maine, whose tather had been singing with a quartette. "Papa," he asked, "what part did you

"Tenor, my son," replied the father. "You sing tenor," continued the small boy, who was just in the age when one learns to count, "and does mamma sing

eight-or?" The other is a little miss in a musical fam

ily in a South Shore town. Do you sing, dear?" a caller asked her. "Oh, yes, I sing," was the answer, "and

sister Annie sings, and we all sing." "What part do you sing?" went on the lady, delighted to have hit upon a subject on which to talk with the child.

"Oh," responded the little one with great ravity, "Annie sings alto and I sang sapo-

A lady in Dalton, Ga., is the possessor of s breastpin containing a lock of hair which grew on Washington's head. There are so many locks of Washington's hair still in ex tention, and sick ones seldom fail to be istence that it is not surprising that nearly all brilliant, while the oak, disdaining to yield brought back to health. The secret of her his portraits show him wearing a powdered

COLORED MORTALITY .- An Austin colored party named Jake was very late a few days ago in getting down to the store. His employer, Col. Allspice, rebuked Jake in some-

what severe language. "I want you to understand this trifling will never do. If you can't get down to your work in time I'll hire somebody who can."
"Boss, don't be hard on me," and the ne

gro's eyes filled with tears. "Why, what's the matter with you? Any

"Sick! I don't know which am gwineter die fust, my wife or my ole mudder." "I am sorry I spoke as harshly as I did.

didn't know of any of your domestic afflio tions. We don't need you about the store to-day.' "Thank you, boss; thank, you kindly," and

off he went. Next morning Col. Alispice askedl Jake what he meant by saying his wife and mother were dying when he had seen both on the

street the day qefore.

"Dyin'!" exclaimed Jake, opening his mouth wide enough to admit of a coffee-mill being thrown in and elevating his eye-brows in amazement.

"Yes, dying. You said they were dying and half an hour after you left your wife came here to see if you had drawn your wages for last month.

" I nebber said dey was dyin'. Ef yer was ter see de way dey opens dar moufs and takes in chunks ob bacon, you wouldn't 'spec dem obdyin'. I b'leeve I did say' I didn't know which of 'em wae gwineter die fust, and I don't know dat yet; dey's bofe got sich good appertites. I knows one ob 'em got ter die fust, but-"

Jake got out a little ahead of the Colonel's

"CONFOUND it all," said Machinist Make penny," "the steampipes in the office are all frozen up! Confound this cold weather, and that office boy, too. Between them both,

"It's all your fault, anyway," said "the of-"All my fault, is it? Why, confound it all.

you young pie-eating rascal, what do you mean, anyway?" "Why," said the boy, looking wildly toward the door, "you wanted some ice yesterday,

"What's that got to do about it?"

"Lots, you bet! You've got all'thelice you wan't, haven't you?"

"I haven't seen it. Where?" "In the pipes, of course!" Tableau!

upposed that you were paying me attention, or wished to do so.

He (straining his neck to look over his high collar,-l-aw-thought ye knaw-aw-that ye couldn't help being impwessed by my-aw -devotion.

She-I never noticed it. He-Good gwacious, and heah, I have been kneeling at your shrine, so to-aw-speak, for

She-Kneeling at my shrine? He-Yas. Pon honah.

She-You shouldn't kneel at my shrine.

OUITE A CROOKED LOG, INDEED,-We hear that Luman Woodward's log for the old settlers' cabin is quite a marvel in its way. H Crossley says he stretched a tape-line along it from end to end. There is a sag or curvature of 'he spine in the middle that makes divergence of six feet two inches from a straight line. The tree was cut by the owner because it made the cows in the pasture so cross-eyed to look at it that the butter from their milk made the children tongue-tied. The tree never leafed out till fall, because it all around the premises, being too crooked to lie still. They had to whip up the team to

m in takes a hand in real estate speculation at Findley, O., in natural gas, many of them to the neglect of their other interests. A roung physician who has made more money in buying and selling land during the last year than he could expect to make with his pills and powders in half a lifetime, and whose mind was taken up more with his speculations than with his practice, called upon a patient examination, wrote a prescription in an absent-minded manner. As he was about leaving, the invalid noticed that no directions had been written for taking the medicine, and called his attention to the fact. "Oh, yes," he said, "I forgot. One-third down, and the balance in one and two years "

CHANGE OF HEART.-Omaha Man-My Gracious! We'll be late. Get your things

Wife-My dear, it's raining pitchforks and

the wind is blowing a hurricane

Man-We have strong umbrellas. Wife-My dress will be ruined.

Man-Wear your waterproof.

Wife-Aud you knew you have a cold. Man-I can wear my rubbers; I wouldn't miss that opera for---"

Wife-Opera? This is not opera night; it's prayer-meeting night. Man-O! I wonder if our preacher thinks people are idiots enough to stir out of the

house such a night as this. A COMMITTEE recently requested a gentle man to name a suitable person for an import ant position. He suggested a man of unex-

ceptionable character and great ability. The "He is all that you say, but he has some

sharp corners." "Oh, yes," said the gentlemen; "but would that be an objection?"

"Certainly." said the committee. "Well, then, what you want is a cipher; a cipher has no corners, and you can find ciphers without coming to me for help."

Chaft.

It'a bore to go alone, even to get drowned. A well-wisher-The investor in oil terri-A very narrow aperture-The crack of a

To stir the fire with another's hands is no

Calumny is like a coal; if it does not burn

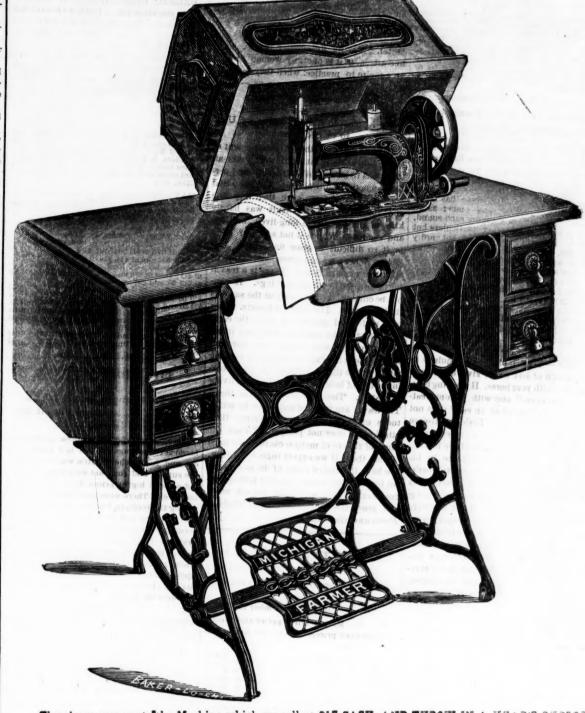
A visible girl is of copper, but an invisible Kentuckians don't need umbrellas, they

A mother's prayer has power to save from In the other world usurers have to countred-hot coins with bare hands.

The small boy, like a drum, makes mornoise the harder you beat him. From a boy's diary: "Monday, hired; Tuesday, tired; Wednesday, fired."

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The above represents the Machine which we sell at \$17 CASH, AND THROW IN A YEAR'S GUCCOUP. TION TO THE FARMER. It is very nicely finished, perfect in all respects, and guaranteed to give satisfaction. We are contracting for large quantities and furnishing them to our customers at about cost. Agonts and deaders' profits can be saved and one of the best Machines obtained by ordering of us. A full set of attachments included I'll wager that's what makes your pants bag with each Machine, which is guaranteed to give satisfaction or it may be returned and Money refunded

Address

GIBBONS BROTHERS. Publishers Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Mr. A. lest his balance on an orange pee n a pavement; Mr. B. lost his in a failed bank. It is not so much the dew of Heaven as the sweat of a man's brow, which renders the soil

Queen Anne pills are said to be the latest novelty offered by the druggists for interior Barber (to customer)-You are quite bald,

Why is water below 48 degrees like the eral law that heat expands and cold con-

nouth any wider," said a dentist to his pa tient; "I intend to stand outside to draw your tooth."

and the financial crank who cries "disaster" are on the same level. They bring on ruin without cause.

Mrs. Mark Hopkins, sixty years of age, and with a snug little fortune of \$65,000,000, was married to E. F. Searle, a Boston architect, at New York last week. A Probibitionist accused of being a crank

nakes the following capital bon mot rank is an implement with which to effect Doctors say that drinking large quantities of water produces fat. To show its absurdity ook at a fish. It fairly lives in water, yet

Mistress (arranging for dinner)—Didn't the macaroni come from the grocer's, Bridget? Bridget—Yis, mum, but of sint it back. Every wan av thim stims was empty.

Minister-Which do you love best, Bobby your paps and mamma or your two rabbits?
Bobby (after some consideration)—Well, I
think I love ma and the jack-rabbit best."

"What, to you," she asked, in dreamy accents, "is the most beautiful thing about the sunset?" He thought for some time and then replied: "It reminds me o: supper."

"Why don't you strike him?" was asked of a boy whose schoolmate was in the habit of hectoring him. "I never cross the tease for fear he might dot my eyes," was the prompt

"Why do you drink so much?" said a dergyman to a hopeless drunkard. "To drown my troubles." "And do you succeed in drowning them?" "No, hang 'em! They an swim.

"Did you notice that gentleman who just went into the bank?" "I saw several gen-tlemen go into the bank." "I mean the one whose pockets bulged so." "Yes." "That was Henry George."

She-You are getting long-sighted, dearest You will have te wear glasses. He (reading a paper at arms length)—Stuff and nonsense! It's not my sight that's long—it's my arm's that not long enough.

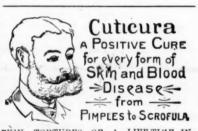
A pithy definition of a lover is the following: "A lover is a man who endeavors to be more amiable than it is possible for a man to be, and this is the reason why almost all lov-

"I think, Mr. Smith," said a friend of the family, "that your poor wife looked so love-ly as s.e lay there at rest at last." "Yes," replied the bereaved husband, "Mary always did look well in white."

Beggar—Give me a nickel, sir? Pedestrian
—Why, ain't you the fellow who had a tin
card hanging on your breast yesterday saying
you were blind? Beggar—Er-yes; but I
tried the faith cure last night.

As William bent over her fair face he whis-pered: "Darling, if I should ask you in French if I might kiss you, what would you answer?" She, summoning up her scanty knowledge of the French—"Billet doux!" After writing sentences one day the schol-

After writing sentences one day the schol-are sexhanged work for correction. A small boy marked an error, and then at the foot of the paper made the following explanatory note: "He didn't begin Masseychewsits with "How is your son getting along in New York, Mr. Hayseed?" "I suess he ain't doin' as well as he says he is. He was home t'other day and had on a colored shirt an' a white collar. I rayther suspect he's behind with his washerwoman." NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.



OKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME IN-NAIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INJ Stantly relieved by a warm bath with CuriJURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifier, and a single apJlication of CUTTOURA, the great Skin Cure.
This repeated daily with two or three doses of
JUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to CUTICURA KRSOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and mirritating, the bowels open, and the liver and iddness active, will speedily cure Ezzema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scald head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itcoing, scaly and pim-ply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of la'r, when physicians and all known remedies all.

all. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Solz, Sold, RESOLVENT, \$1. Prepared by the Pottbr. Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC VETERINARY SPECIFICS For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, Poultry. 500 PAGE BOOK on Trent-

ment of Animals and Chart Sent Free. Chart Sent Free.

CURES-Fevers. Congestions. Inflammation
A.A. Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.
B.B. Strains, Lameness. Rheumatism
C. C. Distemper, Nasal Discharges.
D. D. Bots or Grubs, Worms.
E. E. Coughs, Heaves, Preumonia.
F. F. Colle or Gripes, Bellyache.
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H. H. Urinary and Kidney Discases.
I. I. - Eruptive Discases, Mange.
J. K. Discases of Digestion.

Stable Case. with Specifics. Manual.

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Witch Hazel Oil and Medicator, \$7.00 Price, Single Bottle (over 50 doses). - .60
Sold by Druggists; or Sent Prepaid on Receipt of Price.



BEST PREPARATION EVER PRODUCED

Dyspepsia, Constination, Sick Headache, Biliousness And all diseases arising from a Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion. The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegant-ly suar coated and easy to swallow.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

PIANOS Mason & Hamlin's Piane Stringer was introduced by them in 1882, and has been pronounced by experts the "greatest improvement in the pianes in half a century."

pianos in haif a century."

A circular, containing testimonials from three hundred purchasers, musicians, and tuners, sent. Together with descriptive catalogue, to any applicant. Pianos and Organs sold for cash or easy payments. MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN & PIANOCO.

154 Tremont St., Boston. 46 E. 14th St. (Union Sq.), N.Y. 149 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having been MORTGAGE SALE.—Default having gage, bearing date the chirty-first day of Octob D. 1884, made and executed by Joseph A. Will and Mary I. Williams, his wife, and John Q liams and Mary C. Williams, his wife, and John Q liams and Mary C. Williams, his wife, and John Q liams and Mary C. Williams, his wife, all of the Off Detroit, county of Wayne, and State of Mich State of New York, and the City of Mindel State of New York, and the City of Mindel State of New York, and the City of Mindel State of New York, and the City of Mindel State of New York, and the City of Mindel State of New York, and the City of Mindel State of New York, and the State of New York and the City of Albany, State of New Which assignment was duly recorded in the off the Register of Deeds for said Wayne Count. the State day of May, 1885, in liber 24 of assign of mortgages, on page 103; on which mortgage is now claimed to be due the sum of one thou dollars principal and forty-two dollars and event anterest, and no suit or proceedings at its central the rest, and no suit or proceedings at its containing the season.

he line of sau and the line of sau and the land deeded to J. A. Maria A. Dunbar.

Detroit, Mich., November 14th, 1887.

MARY E. HARROWER,

Assignee of Moru S. S. BABCOCK, Assignee of Attorney for Assignee.

Presiding Circuit Ju A true copy. Attest: CHAS. KELLOGG, Deputy Register.

SHORTHAND Writing thoroughly, caught blue that the personalty blue that the personalty bend for circular. W. G. CHA FEED, Oswego, N. Y.

PACK May 1 C U Home Cards, One Pack Recort Cards, One Pack Pictation Oxeds, One Pack Role - Cards, The Hystol Oxeds, White Hydro Cards, The Hystol Oxeds, The Hystol Oxed of Hidden Watts (Section & His own parents) a spec

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Ef dey lib de wintah froo'. Spec's dev'll be uncommon tr. ttin'

When de meadow lan's am green, Standin' in his stall dis wh.tab. s ec's befo' dis wintah's ober.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Times

Some people imagine that Worth and Felix, M dune Rodrigue or Madame Pon- of a particularly unpleasant nature. He ion-Richemont themselves take the scissors in hand and with their own hands fit the dresses they have cut out. This is a great | holding out the front of his trousers, which error. It is the last and greatest honor these artists can pay a customer if they so much as touch the folds of the skirt as it is being draped under their direction, and if by great chance they take up the scissors and give the tiniest snip to armhole, or put trousers?" His better-half looked at him a he smallest pin into a dart that gives not moment, shocked to extent of speechlessthe exact line they have indicated, ah, then ness by his deviation toward profanity, and s that woman so honored, so secure in the then she burst into a hearty laugh. "Now, completeness of her gorgeous costume that see here," cried the irate occupant of the he tells of it, that she indicates to her expansive garment, losing patience altoriends the very dart where the pin went in

mers have magnificent apartments where if the rooms where Felix can be seen are nch in monograms of stained glass, and cut her laugh short. "Another man's troussuch room is so filled with bric-a brac and ers, indeed!" she cried; "well, sir, if you octures and all beautiful objects that he has almost a British Museum in his establishestablishments, and is therefore fitted up wardrobe being a pair of plain black trouswith all the new ideas or revival of old ideas The great fitter of Fellx is Madame Journal.

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Deterinary Department

Ovnducted by Prof. Robert Jennings, Veterinary Surgeon. Professional advice through the columns of the Michigan Farmer to all regular subscribers Free. The full name and address will be necesary that we may identify them as subscribers. The symptoms should be accurately described to ensure sorrect treatment. No questions answered professionally by mail unless accompanied by a fee of me dollar. Private address, No. 201 First St., Detroit Mich. Detroit, Mich.

Tender Feet in a Horse, Resulting from Altered Structure.

INGHAM Co., Dec. 6, 1887.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:—Your reply to my inquiry through the columns of your department just received, and I hasten to answer the just received, and I hasten to answer the questions you ask. My horse has been foundered once, but he is as limber as an eel now. His sire and dam are each sound, and he is sound in all other particulars but his feet. His hoof is contracted, but hardly noticeable. Can drive him on sod a long distance and he shows no soreness excepas he may step on gravel or small stones His feet were round, but are flattening out now and he has not been driven without shoes. At present his foot is growing very fast, and I hope as it should be. Hoping this will aid you fully to describe what treatment I shall give him, I remain A SUBSCRIBER.

Yours truly,

Answer. - Your reply to our inquiries in the FARMER of last week, gives us a key to the trouble with your horse. His having been "foundered once," and with prompt treatment made as "limber as an eel," does not make him a sound horse. Lesions (disease of structure) still remain as a permanent barrier to perfect restoration of the injured parts, as proven by the difference in his traveling on the sod, sandy or gravel roads. Laminitis, commonly called founder, is an inflammatory condition of the laminæ of the feet, which are the most sensitive will grow the best fruits of all kinds .parts of these important appendages, leaving more or less altered structure behind, no matter how well and promptly it may have been treated. The hoof becomes unnaturally hard and brittle, and unless care fully shod gradually becomes contracted. The hoof may be kept soft and elastic by the application of the following: White resin, six ounces; spirits turpentine and linseed oil, of each six ounces; beeswax, three ounces; vaseline, three ounces; melt all together. Apply to the hoof and sole of the foot two, three or four times a week as may be necessary. Give the animal a box stall, well littered with straw, and avoid feeding corn.

Endemic Ophthalmia in Sheep.

LAKEVIEW, Dec. 6, 1887.

Veterinary Buitor of the Michigan Farmer. DEAR SIR:-A strange disease has broken out in a flock of 60 ewes belonging to Mr. Robert Edgar, near this place. eyes of the sheep grow inflamed and a film grows over the eye-ball. Every ewe has been affected, the oldest ewe and 12 others being totally blind; those that are blind seem to be past all help, as they have received the best veterinary skill, but they are unable to give anytheory as to the cause. The ram has entirely escaped. Some oats and barley (oats musty and barley smutty) had been fed the sheep for ten days previous to the trouble.

S. J. YOUNGMAN.

server .- Tie trouble with your sheep is ophthalmis, evidently due to some local cause. Their feed, "musty oats and smotty barley. " alone should have promoted a change of feed; and the diseased separated from the healthy animals. Our own experience will not justify a positive opinion regarding its influence in producing disease. In France botanists, aided by the microscope, have discovered that the cause of smut is a parasitical fungus, which preys not only upon the sap, but destroys the organic structure of the grain and chaff upon which it fixes. Chemical analysis demonstrated that this fungus effects an entire decemposition of the vegetable particles of the grain it infests. Parmenter, Comet, Girot, Fourcroy, Vanqueline and others, have successfully examined it, and the result of their researches is, that smut grains of wheat are composed, 1st, of about onethird their own weight of a green butraceous, and acid oil; 2d, nearly one-fourth eto-animal substance, perfectly that which comes from putrid gluten, 3d, a black coal one-fifth of their weight, similar to that tound in all remnants of putrid organic compounds; 4th, free thosphoric acid, amounting scarcely to more than .004 of smut; 5th, phosphates of an monia, magnesia and lime, in the propertion of a few thousandths. If the veterinary surgeon in attendance on this flock will write us giving symptoms, p bu. diagnosis, treatment and other information bearing upon the subject, we will endeavorto give such advice as may check the severity of the disease and possibly restore the detective eyes to their normal condition.

Cribbing in the Horse.

St. Johns, Dec. 12, 1887. Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer. I have a four-year-old gelding, weight about 1,150 lbs., that is affected with crib-He has been so affected for about six months. Can you prescribe a remedy for A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer .- We know of no permanent cure for cribbing in the horse. A roller on the front edge of the manger, running its whole length, with no prejections about the stall for the animal to crib upon, acts as a preventive in the stable. Or a cribbing muzzle | per bbl., with choice at \$2 50. Srow apples made for the purpose will prevent a horse from cribbing in the stable or on the road, and does not materially interfere with his feeding. See " Jennings on the Horse and his Diseases."

The Art of Making Fine Butter.

When the cream is taken from the milk in a sweet state it should stand in the cream-pot to ripen-that is, to allow a thorough exidation to take place. If left and rather week. Poultry for the Christmas untouched this would take such a long time that the cream would become rancid, or at shipped by 21st it will not reach this mar least a portion of it would. The process of ket in time. ripening may be hastened by frequent stiring of thecream. When this is done twentyfour hours are long enough for cream to stand. By this time it will also have become a little acid., it will make a prime article of butter, and keeps better than if churned perfectly sweet. The sweet-cream | & b. butter has a creamy taste, and does not have

seems to develop the aroma-all of this delicate flavor can be spoiled by foreign substances, and those not calculated to preserve the purity and perfection of the cream and butter. An enemy must not come in contact with the milk or enter the stomach of the cow, or his foul breath will taint the butter. Making fine butter is after all a fine art, and it is one any woman or man may aspire to practice; when they can do it they may be proud and prosperous.-F. D. Curtis.

Why Apples do not Grow as they Used to in Old Times.

We know that in the early settlement of the country, to plant a fruit tree was all there was to be sure of a certain crop of perfect, smooth, beautiful fruit. Varieties that we cannot grow now, were then very fine and abundant. Wormy fruit was hardly known, and trees were long-lived, healthy, and vigorous. Why is it not so now? Why is it so difficult to grow fine fruit? Our land is richer; we can grow better crops of grain, why not of fruit? There is a reason for it, as there is for other things. It cannot be climate, for that is about the same as it always was. The secret is insects. They have multiplied and spread since the early settlement of the country, until they infest every orchard, and spread ruin far and wide. Some are busy at the roots, sapping vitality from them; some at the trunk, boring it full of holes; some of the bark, living to destroy. The branches are full of them. The leaves are infested and eaten by multitudes of them. The tree survives their attacks, but does not prosper. This is the cause of failure of many orchards. We must combat them, if we expect to grow fine fruit. We have illustrated many of the most harm ful insects, and told our readers how to subdue them. They who fight insects most, Farm and Garden.

Commercial.

ERTROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

DETROIT, December 19, 1887. FLOUR .- Market fairly active and steady at unchanged prices. Quotations on car lots

are as follows: Mi higan roller process. ow grades ..

WHEAT .- The week closes with spot wheat teady at a shade higher prices than the previous Saturday. Futures have weakened ome, May showing a decline of 3,0%c pe bu. Near futures held steady. Closing price on Saturday were as follows: Spot-No. 1 white, 851/4c; No. 2 red, 851/4c; No. 3 red, 80c. Futures-No. 2 red, January, 85%c; May, 901/c. No. 1 white, May delivery, 911/2c. CORN .- Quiet but a shade higher than

week ago. No. 2 is quoted at 54 1/2c, and No. at 531/20 @ bu. OATS .- Dull but firm. No. 2 white quoted at 3434c, and No. 2 mixed, which are scarce, at 33%c W bu.

BARLEY .-- Market dull and lower under ncreasing stock. No. 2 is selling at \$1 50@ \$3 25. 1 52 W cental, and No. 3 at \$1 25@1 30. By ample sales of choice are quoted at \$1 55@ 1 60 W cental.

FRED.-By the her tong \$18 9 ton is quoted for bran. Middlings quoted at \$19@23 \$ ton. Stocks very light and held firmly. The week

rices at about the same range as a week ago amely \$4 05 % bu. for prime, and \$3 85 for No. 3. For February delivery \$4 20 was offer ed. Sellers are not satisfied with the present prices, and are holding off. BUTTER .-- The market holds very steady

Good to choice dairy is quoted at 18219c, and extra selections at 20@21c W m. Medium table grades sell at 15@17c. Creamery is firm at 25@28c W b. Dairy rolls quoted at 16@18c, and do not sell readily.

CHEESE .- Market quiet but prices are steady at 12@121/2c for Michigan full creams; Ohio, 10%@11c; New York, 12%@13c; skims, 9@10c for choice.

EGGS .- Fresh command 20c \$ doz., and are in light demand. Limed, dull at 17c. FOREIGN FRUITS .- Lemons, Messinas, \$ box, \$4 00@4 50; oranges, Floridas, \$ bex \$3 25@4 50; cocoanuts, \$ 100, \$5 00@5 50; bananas, yellow, W bunch, \$2@3. Figs, 11@ 12c for layers, 14@16c for fancy; Malaga grapes, \$5 75@6 00 W keg of 55 Ds.

BEESWAX .- Steady at 25@30c . a. quality. HONRY .- In fair inquiry and quoted at 18 @20c for choice comb and 11@12%c for ex

tracted. BEANS .- Market firm and higher. City picked mediums, in car lots, are quoted at \$2 15 \$2 bu., and \$2 25@2 35c in small lots from store. Unpicked quoted at 75c@\$1 65

DRIED APPLES .- Market quiet at 5@6c for common, and 9@10c for evaporated. Demand moderate.

SALT .- Michigan, 80c per bbl. in car lots: eastern, 80c; dairy, \$2 10 per bbl.; Ashton

quarter sacks, 72c. BALED HAY AND STRAW .- Timothy in car lots is quoted as follows, W ton: Prime No. 1, \$11; do. No. 2, \$10; do. No. 3, \$9@9 50; mixed, \$9 5(@10: clover, \$7@8. Straw, \$5@

POTATOES .- Quoted at 75@85c for store lots, and 70@75c on track. Market firm. ONIONS.-In fair demand at \$2 25@2 50 %

bbl. Stocks are only moderate POP CORN .- Quoted at 2@3c P b. BIDES .- Green city, &@6 kc \$ b., country 8% @7c; cured, 8c; green calf, 6% @7c; salted

do, 7@7%c; sheep-skins, 50c@\$1 25 each; bulls, stag and grubby hides 1/4 off. APPLES .- Market quiet. Choice fruit is n limited supply. Prices steady at \$1 75@2 | them. Mr. Alex McPherson, of Howell, sent

are held 2f@50c W bbl. higher. CRANBERRIES .- Michigan quoted at \$2 00 @2 25 \$ bu., and eastern at \$3@3 50. By the John Robinson for three steers. They were barrel Cape Cod are quoted at \$9@10. SWEET POTATOES .-- Firm at \$4 75@5 0

w bbl. for kiln-dried Jerseys. POULTRY.-Quoted as follows: Live, b., roosters, 3c; hens, 5@6c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, 7c; spring chicks, 7c; 9 pair, pigeons 20c. Dressed poultry is quoted as follows Chickens, V b., 7@8c; ducks, 9c; turkeys, 9c; geese, Sc. Chickens were in large supply market should be shipped at once. If not

GRAPES .- Catawbas quoted at Sc. The supply light and market firm.

GAME .- Partridges, sie P pair; woodeed 13 W doz.; squirrels, \$1 W doz. Ducks-Mallards, 75c; blue-bills, 80c; teal, 80c, and redheads, 7f@8(e W pair. fnige, \$1 W doz. quail, \$2 01@2 25 W doz. Bear, carcass, 10c

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR .- Quiet: the ; rich sicms it does when the cream is at \$2 5t @2 75 for State and \$8 00 W cwt. for alightly scur. The formation of the acidity | eastern trands. Siccks large.

CIDER.-Common, 8@9c, and clarified, 10

@11c W gal. DRESSED HOGS .- Arrivals by rail and agon moderate and a further advance has taken place. Good to choice \$6 50@6 65 and fancy (under 200 fbs.) \$6 75 w cwt. Rail re-

ceipts 469 head. PROVISIONS .- The advance in hogs has trengthened the market, and all new grades of barreled pork are higher. No other changes. Quotations here are as follows:

dess, old. .\$14 00 @14 25 Mess, new.
Family
Short clear
Lard in tierces, 9
Lard in kegs, 9 b
Hams, 9 b
Shoulders, 9 b...
Choice bacon, 9 b
Extra mess heef, 1 Extra mess beef, per bbl Tallow, # 5....

HAY.—The following is a record of sales at the Michigan Avenue scales for the past week, with prices per ton:

past week, with prices per ton:

Monday.—13 loads: Two at \$13 50, \$12, \$11 50, \$11 and \$10 50; one at \$13, \$11 30 and \$10 75.

Tuesday—41 loads: Nine at \$12; eight at \$11 and \$10; five at \$11 50; four at \$13; two at \$13 50 and \$10 50; one at \$14, \$12 t0 and \$9 50.

Wednesday.—36 loads: Thirteen at \$12; five at \$11; four at \$13 and \$11 50; three at \$10; two at \$13 50 and \$9; one at \$950.

Thursday—29 loads: Seven at \$11; four at \$10 50 and \$9; one at \$950.

Thursday—29 loads: Seven at \$11; four at \$10 50 and \$10; three at \$13 and \$12; two at \$11 50 and \$1; one at \$12 50, \$12 25, \$11 75 and \$9.

Friday—28 loads: Seven at \$12 and \$1; four at \$10; three at \$9; two at \$13 and \$10; one at \$14, \$12 75 and \$10.

Saturday.—15 loads: Five at \$12; three at

Saturday.—15 loads: Five at \$12; three at \$13; two at \$11 50; one at \$12 50, \$11, \$10, \$9 and

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards. Saturday, Dec. 17, 1887. CATTLE.

The offerings of cattle at these yards pun ered 264 head, against 336 last week. The emand for butchers' cattle was in excess of he supply, and for what were offered sellers got a shade higher prices than those ruling ast week. There were some Christmas cattle mong the receipts, but they were too heavy or our city and so went east. Each suc eeding year our butchers are taking les pride in their Christmas displays, for the reason that they are very expensive, and while pleasing to their customers to look upon. a large portion of the carcases even ually go to the rendering pots. The follow ing were the closing

QUOTATIONS: 8 50/24 00 8 25@3 40 ockers 2 25@3 0

C Roe sold John Robibson a mixedlot of 21 head of fair butchers' stock av 786 lbs at \$2 80; a good steer weighing 1,100 lbs at \$3 78 and a bull weighing 1,320 lbs at \$2 60. Starkweather sold John Robinson 9 choice outchers' steers av 1,280 lbs at \$4; 4 fair nes av 1,107 lbs at \$3 50, and a fair beifer to aphis weighing 1,090 lbs at \$3. Refus soid Sullivan & F 6 feeders av 1,036

os at \$2 85. livan & F sold sold John Robinson mixed westerns av 1.074 lbs at \$3 10; 3 steers av 1.070 lbs at \$3 50 and 2 bulls av 1.960 lbs at \$2 75. Jedele sold John Robinson an extra heifer weighing 1,470 lbs at \$5.

Jedele sold Sullivan & F 13 fair shipping steers av 1,206 lbs at \$4 and 2 fair butchers' steers and 2 heifers to Mason av 945 lbs at

SHEEP The offerings of seep numbered 2,600 head against 2,661 has week. The demand for sheep was represented as I do ble the number could have been disposed of without affecting prices. The quality averaged poor and taking this fact into consideration buy paid about 25 cents per hundred m

for the receipts than they did last week. Brown & Spencer sold Clark 77 av 87 lbs at Stevenson sold John Robinson 56, part nbs. av 74 lbs at \$4 50.

Giddings sold Clark 76 av 92 lbs at \$4 McMullen sold John Robinson 100 av 82 ibs

Hodges sold Clark 27 lambs av 73 lbs at McQuillan sold Judson 123 av 89 lbs at \$4 and 108 lambs av 78 lbs at \$5 40. Whittaker sold Monahau 83 culls av 64 lbs Spicer sold Fitzpatrick 66 av 85 lbs at \$4 and 34 culls av 83 lbs at \$2 55. Refus sold Young 29 av 90 lbs at \$3 80.

Jedele sold Stevens 109 av 83 lbs at \$3 80 Stabler sold Clark 283 av 85 lbs at \$3 85,

oe sold Fitzpatrick 102 lambs av 68 lbs at \$5 15 and 23 sheep av 87 lbs at \$3 50.

HOOS. The offerings of hogs numbered 612 head against 1,640 last week. The market opened up active at an advance of about 15 cents. This shut out the shippers, and one firm got

all offered. Starkweather sold Webb Bros 17 av 164 lbs at \$5 10. Watson sold Webb Bros 7 av 273 lbs at

C Roe sold Webb Bros 16 av 221 lbs at \$5 25 tabler sold Webb Bros 33 av 212 lbs at Hodges soid Webb Bros 40 av 210 lbs a

C Roe sold Webb Bros 73 av 192 lbs at \$5 25

35 20.

J B Rowe sold Webb Bros 109 av 216 lbs at \$5 30 and 17 av 196 lbs at \$5 15.

Whittaker sold Webb Bros 13 av 180 lbs at

Stevenson sold Webb Bros 41 av 243 ibs at \$5 10. Spicer sold Webb Bros 49 av 179 lbs at \$5 15 Serviss sold Webb Bros 64 av 167 lbs at

King's Yards. Saturday, Dec. 17, 1887.

CATTLE. The market opened up at these yards with 745 head of cattle on sale. The receipts of western cattle were light, and the bulk of the offerings were Michigans. The run of Christmas cattle was the lightest for years, but there were some very fine animals among in soms nicely finished steers, but they were sold with some common ones, the lot bring ing \$4 75. The highest price paid was \$5 50 by beauties, but we could not learn who fed them. For the usual class of cattle dealt in by our butchers, the demand was in excess of the supply and sales were made at a slight

advance in prices over those of last week. wreford & Beck sold McGee 14 mixed westerns av 990 ibs at \$2.75.

Hosley sold Marx 7 fair butchers' steers av 1,041 lbs at \$3.40.

Estep sold Caplis a mixed lot of 14 head of coarse butchers' stock av 955 ibs at \$2.25.

Sullivan & F sold Loosemore 18 mixed westerns ov 920 lbs at \$2.15.

Sheldon sold Thompson a mixed lot of 17 head of fair butchers' stock av 954 lbs at \$3.

Holmes sold Voigt a mixed lot of 7 head of good butchers' stock 791 lbs at \$3.25.

Gleason sold Philips & Wreford 3 fair heif-

Gleason sold Phillips & Wreford 3 fair beifrs av 786 lbs at \$3 25; a choice cow weight

1,50 lbs at \$3.70, and 4 thin helfers to Reagan av 792 lbs at \$2.75. Purdy sold Emmerson 6 stockers av 888 lbs at \$2.75 and a mixed lot of 8 head of fair hers' stock to Marsbick av 808 lbs at \$2 85. McFarlan sold Switzer & Ackley 4 stockers w 772 lbs at \$2 40; a mixed lot of 14 head of hin butchers stock to John Robinson av 841 lbs at \$2 50 and 3 coarse ones av 1,110 lbs at

C Roe sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 18 head of good butchers stock av 700 lbs at \$3 15 and 5 thin ones to Davey av 632 lbs at

Belhimer sold Reid 8 stockers av 773 lbs at \$2 80 and 4 fair butchers' steers to Gibson av 1,005 lbs at \$3 25.
Richmond sold Phillips & Wreford 4 thin cows av 982 lbs at \$2 15.
Wreford & Beck sold Phillips & Wreford 16 choice yearlings av 892 lbs at \$4.
Switzer & Ackley sold Dijat 2 choice steers av 1,325 lbs at \$4 25 and 3 to Kammon av 1,203 lbs at \$4 50. av 1,005 lbs at \$3 25.

bs at \$4 50.

Wreford & Beck sold Kelly 34 mixed west-erns av 745 lbs at \$2 80 and 27 to Cross av 908 lbs at \$2 75. Holmes sold Genther 4 good butchers' steers av 977 lbs at \$3 70. Bunnell sold Pallister 8 stockers av 805 lbs

old J Wreford 3 fair heifers av 896 lbs at \$2 90 and a mixed lot of 15 head of thin butchers' stock to McGee av 856 lbs at Admans sold Kraft 4 good butchers' steers v 1.1. 91bs at \$3 50.

Berber sold McIntire 8 fair heifers av 762 Beach sold Hersch 10 choice butchers steer Beach sold Hersch 10 choice butchers steers av 1, 12 lbs at \$4 75. Bunnell sold Caplis a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 800 lbs at \$2 75. Butler sold McIntira mixed lot of 7 head

of thin butcher's stock av 832 lbs at \$2 50.

Dennis sold Caplis a mixed lot of 7 head of thin butchers' stock av 820 lbs at \$2 50, aud 5 stockers to Sullivan & F av 796 lbs at the ame price. Purdy sold Orleng 6 fair steers and heifer

av 893 lbs at \$3 10.

Hope sold Phillips & Wreford a mixed lot of 7 head of fair butchers' stock av 1,008 lbs at \$3. Beardslee sold Stonehouse a mixed lot of 23 head of thin butchers' stock av 820 lbs at Adams sold Dickenson a mixed lot of 13

head of fair butchers' stock av 821 lbs at \$3 McFarlan sold Pallister 4 stockers av 81 bs at \$2 69. Switzer & Ackley sold Hersch 4 choice teers av 1,210 lbs at \$4 25, and an extra one o John Robinson weighing 1,520 lbs at \$5 50 Longcor sold Meyers a mixed lot of 5 head of fair butchers' stock av 902 lbs at \$3. Estep sold John Robinson 2 extra steer

v 1,840 lbs at \$5 50.

Butler sold Reagan a mixed lot of 9 head coarse butchers' stock av 824 lbs at \$2 121/2 Carr sold Caplis a mixed lot 30 head hin butchers' stock av 713 lbs at \$2 55 Longcor sold Switzer & Ackley 4 stockers v 852 lbs a \$2 70.

The offerings of sheep numbered 2.017 head The market opened up with a good demand and for anything in decent flesh buyers paid about 25 cents per hundred over last week' prices. Good weathers are very scarce, and would bring higher prices than those noted

Waters sold Purdy 68 av 85 lbs av \$3 75. Harger sold Thompson 64, part lambs, as lbs at \$4 85. Ingersoll sold Thompson 61 av 84 lbs at

Longcor sold Thompson 33 av 80 lbs at \$3 75. Purdy sold Burt Spencer 121 av 78 lbs at Jenny sold Morey 45, part lambs, av 76 lbs at \$3 60.

Switzer & Ackley sold Stevens 80 culls av 13 lbs at \$2 60. Carr sold Morey 15, part lambs, av 77 lbs at \$4 25 and 2 Christmas sheep av 205 lbs at \$5. Shepard sold Morey 63 av 80 lbs at \$3 75 Vanbuskirk sold Morey 61, part lambs, av Switzer & Ackley sold Baxter 63 culls av 66

bs at \$2 50 Mow sold Ellis 69, part lambs, av 67 lbs at \$4 Joyce sold Fitzpatrick 86 av 82 lbs at \$3 73 Dennis sold Switzer & Ackley 59 av 83 lb Adams sold Wreford & Beck 40 av 84 lbs at \$3 75 and 29 to Loosemore, part lambs, av 68 bs at \$3 40.

Standlick sold Switzer & Ackley 55 av 69 bs at \$2 60. Holmes sold Loosemore 50 culls av 58 lbs \$2 25. Hope sold Thompsou 41 av 78 lbs at \$3 35. Sheldon sold Baxter 93, part lambs, av 6 s at \$3 50.

Nott sold Thompson 95 av 96 lbs at \$4 1236 Holmes sold Clark 158, part lambs, av os at \$3 65. Haley sold Fitzpatrick 74 av 91 lbs at \$3 50. Shepard sold Thompson 25 lambs av 94 bs t 55 25. Hawley sold The semore 40 av 77 lbs at \$2 85. Ellis sold Bure Spencer 120 av 70 lbs at \$3 20.

The market opened up active at an advance of 15@20 cents over last week's prices. This was more than shippers could afford to pay. so the local dealers had the marke; to them-

Waters sold Purdy 23 av 210 lbs at \$5 Standlick sold Rauss 14 av 122 lbs at \$5. Joyce sold Rauss 47 av 215 lbs at \$5 10. Page sold Culver 56 av 147 lbs at \$5 25. Hogan sold Rauss 21 av 200 lbs at \$5 25 Harger sold Rauss 24 av 198 lbs at \$5 20 Bunnell sold Rauss 18 av 181 lbs at \$5 38 Shepard sold Rauss 27 av 219 lbs at \$5 30 Butler sold Huyser 30 av 194 lbs at \$5 30 Holmes sold Huyser 29 av 217 lbs at \$5 30 Switzer & Ackley sold Rauss 42 av 198 lbs at \$5 30.

Shepard sold Bauss 69 av 213 lbs at \$5 10 Jenny sold R S Webb 62 av 196 lbs at \$5 05 Brown sold R S Webb 80 av 205 lbs a

Vanbuskirk sold R S Webb 68 av 209 lbs at \$5 25. nes sold Rauss 46 av 176 lbs at \$5 35 Feldspaugh sold RS Webb 42 av 204 ibs at \$5. Barbour sold Rauss 34 av 195 lbs at \$5 10. Powers sold Rauss 14 av 142 lbs at \$5.

Ingersoll sold R S webb 17 av 192 lbs at \$5. Purdy sold Rauss 44 av 216 lbs at \$5 20 and il to Huyser av 193 lbs at \$5 25. Hawley sold R S Webb 23 av 185 lbs at \$5 05. Wietzel sold Rauss 28 av 171 lbs at \$5. Carr sold Webb Bros 85 av 205 lbs at \$5 10.

CATTLE.-Receipts, 10,778, against 13,073

the previous week. The market opened up

on Monday with 217 car loads on sale. The demand for good to choice steers was fairly active at an advance of 10@15 cents over the prices of the previous Monday. Butchering grades of good quality were strong, but there was a large supply of poor cattle that were hard to sell at low prices. Two loads of Christmas beeves brought \$5 25; otherwise good 1,500 to 1,600 lb steers brought \$4 75@5: good 1,400 to 1,500 lb do, \$4 30@4 65; good 1,300 to 1,400 lbs do. \$4 15@4 40; good 1,200 to to 1,300 lb do, \$3 80@4 10; good 1,100 to 1,200 lb do, \$3 40@3 80, and common to fair 1,000 to 1,100 lb do, \$3 20@3 50; mixed butchers' and cows and heifers sold at about the lowest prices of the season, or at \$2 50@3; bologna bulls, \$2@2 50, good to extra fat bulls, \$2 75 3 25; stockers and feeders in good supply and steady, selling at \$2 60@3 25. The offerings on Tuesday and Wednesday were very light, the demand fair and the feeling strong for good cattle. On Saturday the receipts numbered 2,152. The market ruled fairly active and steady, closing at the following

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs.
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,400 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers 1,400 lbs.
Good beeves—Well-fattened steers weighing 1,200 to 1,350.
Medium Grades—Steers in fine flesh, weighing 1,000 to 1,381 ha Light Butchers—Steers averaging 1000 to 1,100 lbs, of fair to good consists. 8 8024 10 8 35423 75 8 15008 mon steers and helfers, for city slaughter, weighing 900 to 1,000 lbs. 2 50 28 0 Michigan stock cattle, common to

choice..... Michigan feeders, fair to choice..... Fat bulls, fair to extra.... SHEEP.—Receipts 50,000 against 57,000, the previous week. There were about 18,000 sheep on sale Monday. The demand for fair to good sheep and lambs was active and prices 10 cents higher than on Saturday, but common lots were no better. Common to fair sheep sold at \$3 25@3 75; fair to good 80 to 90 lbs, \$4.04 25; good to choice 100 to 115 lbs, \$4 50@4 75 with some extra Christmas sheep at \$5 25. Lambs, common to fair sold sheep at \$5 25. sheep at \$5 25. Lambs, common to fair sold at \$4.50@4 75 and good to extra, \$5.25@6 25. The market ruled steady on Tuesday, and on Wednesday good to choice were stronger. On Saturday the market was active and firm,

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\$3 50@; good to choice, \$4 10@4 75; fair to extra lambs, \$4 75@6 10. Hogs.—Receipts 78,975, against 93,000 the previous week. The offerings of hogs numbered about 12,000. The market was active and prices 5@10 cents higher than on Saturday. Pigs sold at \$4 75@5; light mixed, \$5 20@5 30; selected Yorkers, \$5 35@5 40; 30 2005 30; selected Yorkers, \$5 3505 40; selected medium weights, \$5 4505 50, with a few choice at \$5 55; rough, \$4 2504 75; stags, \$3 5004. Prices were a shade lower on Tuesday and on Wednesday the difference in prices from those of Monday amounted to about 10 cents. On Saturday amounted to about 10 cents. On Saturday there were 7,370 hogs on sale. The demand was active and prices 5 cents higher. Pigs sold at \$4.75 @5 10; good to choice Yorkers, \$5.45@5.55; selected medium weights, \$5.50@5.60.

Chicago.

CATTLE.-Receipts 55,023 against 51,125 last week. Shipments 18,808. The market opened up on Monday with 11,258 head on saie. The supply of fancy and Christmas cattle was quite large and sold at full former prices, but poor to fair grades were slow at a decline of 5@10 cents. Both dressed-beef men and eastern shippers wanted choice to extra fine cattle, and were willing to pay "big money" for them. A 1,600 West Highland steer sold at \$6 50; eight head of 1.487 lb Polled Angus cattle sold at \$6 50; thirteen head of 1,684 lb Shorthorns sold at \$6 30; and a car load av 1,382 lbs at \$6 25; two loads av 1,334 and 1,689 lbs sold at \$6; three loads averaging 1,564 and 1.670 lbs sold at \$5.85. Two car loads of fancy 1,035@1,050 lbs Polled Angus steers steers sold at \$5 10. Most of the Christmas beeves sold to eastern shippers. Dressedbeef men paid \$2 55@5 85 for 953@1,694 lb cattle, with nine head at \$6 50. Shippers paid \$3 10@6 30 for 1,062@1,689 lb steers. Most of the native beef cattle sold at \$3 50@ 4 40. Native butchers stock sold at former prices and stockers a shade higher. The sup. ply was large on Tuesday, but prices were steady. On Wednesday Christmas cattle sold 10@15 cents lower, and ordinary grades 25 cents lower. The market ruled steady on Thursday but was dull and weak on Friday, closing with a good many left over. On Saturday the market was active and strong, clos

ing at the following QUOTATIONS: Prime beeves 1,500 to 1,900 lbs. 4 10@4 70 2 80@4 30 90@3 0 2 80@3 50

Hogs.-Receipts 107,843 against 151,144 last Shipments 24,588. The offerings on Monday numbered 33,000. The mar ogs on Monday numbered 33,000. set was a very unsatisfactory one to sellers. Good to fancy light sold a shade higher, but other grades were 5@10 cents lower, and closed with 14,000 left over. Poor to prime ight sold at \$4 50@5 10; inferior holee heavy, \$4 8065 45; skips and culls, \$1064 40. Prices were steady on Tuesday of Wednesse, and alvanced 5 cens to hersday. The market was better on Friday, prices advancing 5@10 cents. On Satur mand was active and the market closed firm with poor to prime light selling at \$4.80\\ 5.25; inferior mixed to choice heavy, \$5.05\\ 0 5.85; skips and culls, \$3.25\\ 0.465.

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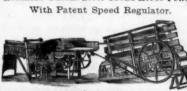
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